The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,470 New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
I. PARRAMATTA	4769	900	W. D. Anderson	8th Sept.
AL. CATHAY	2669	500	J. F. Hassall	15th "
L. PEKIN	3000	600	A. Symons	25th "
—NIZAM	3726	900	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.
L. VALETTA	4468	1000	J. Orman	9th "
M. THAMES	4304	87	W. A. Jenkins	16th "
L. TASMANIA	4468	800	R. R. Hasselwood	23rd "
—ASSAM	3638	500	S. F. Cone	30th "
L. EGMANWUR	3980	600	J. C. Babot	6th Nov.
M. RUMIS	3613	1100	G. F. Cates	13th "
L. CLYDE	4171	800	E. M. Edmond	20th "
—GWALIOR	4763	1000	P. Harris	27th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles, by the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
ROHILLA	3000	700	W. Barratt	4th Sept.
HYDASPES	2854	500	G. Scrivener	18th "
ANCONA	3428	600	R. G. Murray	2nd Oct.
RAVENNA	3572	700	E. Stewart	16th "

Return Tickets are issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 3, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 37 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or viâ Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from A on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

RATES to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 350, and Rs. 180 for First, Second, and Third Class Passengers inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free, children over three and under ten years, half fare. No fee will be allowed to native servants.

Cargo and heavy packages will be delivered [illegible]

A discount of 5, 7½ and 10 per cent. is allowed on [illegible] booked within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of [illegible]

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave [illegible]

	Tons.	H.P.		
RAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	250	1st Oct.	1885.
[illegible]	5,000	850	1st Nov.	"

A launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy [illegible]

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to Paris via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Marseilles, can be issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Apollo House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GLASGOW.

	Tons.	H.P.	Commr.	1885.
[illegible]ORNIA	3410	180	[illegible]ing	6th Oct.
[illegible] through to London (via Paris from Marseilles.)				

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Commr.	1885.
[illegible]SIA	3317	450	R. Hutchison	20th Oct.
[illegible]ORIA	3215	480	Wm. Russel	6th Nov.
[illegible]	2200	160	J. Craig	14th "
[illegible]RAVIA	3000	1.00	G. C. Boothby	28th "
[illegible]NNIA	3069	1.0	F. Blight	12th Dec.

KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]ERNIA	3345	180	Geo. H. Read	30th Sept.

Will leave Bombay for Karachi about 13th Sept.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 3, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 27, 1885. Agents.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE DAUGHTER of a GENERAL OFFICER, over 30, and used to good society, wishes to become Chaperon to a young lady in India, or the Colonies. India preferred. Highest references given and required. Small salary. For further particulars, apply by letter, to "N. W. P." care of Messrs. FORBES, FORBES and Co., King William-street, London, E.C. England.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an agreement, dated the tenth day of August, 1885, the above business and works are SOLD by us to Mr. DANIEL LONGWORTH, who will continue to carry on the business on his own behalf. From and after this day we will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the said Daniel Longworth or the Carnac Iron Works, our connection therewith having been severed from this date.—Dated the 1st day of September, 1885.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

Bombay, 31st Aug., 1885.

VACCINE LABORATORY,
COTACAMUND, MADRAS.

ANTHRAX VACCINE.

Sent per V. P. P., as supplied to the Madras Government, manufactured at the Vaccine Laboratory, Cotacamund, Madras.

100 Sheep	5	Rs. per phial.
50 Cattle or Horses	5	" "
10 Elephants	5	" "

Ten days' notice must be given to insure the Vaccine being fresh.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th September, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on Monday, 7th September, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, to the foregoing or any other, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th September, at noon.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th September, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND EVERY LINE OF STEAMER. Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ITALIAN VERMOUTH

Premiata Fabrica di Novello e Fontani, Balzanetto.

Rs. 16 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian Market.

Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4; Pts. Rs. 4-2, cash.

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

OPERA GLASSES!!
FIELD GLASSES!!

BY the best London makers, very light, compact and handsome, being the most perfect Glasses made and elegantly finished, in Morocco and Russia leathers with Aluminium Fittings.

Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 90.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SYKES'
STANDARD HYDROMETERS,

Expressly manufactured
To comply with the new Abkari Rules,
Consisting of
Glass Spindle 60° to 90°, minutely graduated, with Thermometer mounted on Ivory, in neat Mahogany Box, with Trial Glass and Book.

Complete set Rs. 15-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO., Limited.

MICROSCOPES.

THE largest, best, and most varied selection in India, made specially for us, by the following eminent Makers : "The Maker to the French Ministry of War," "Nachet," "Prazmowsky" (successor to Hartnack) and "Lebrun" of Paris.

Profusely illustrated catalogues forwarded by post on application.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

TOILET CASES.

A VERY select and recherché assortment of the above, both for Ladies and Gentlemen. Sets in satinwood, walnut, and rosewood, consisting of 2 hair-brushes, 1 clothes-brush, and 1 hat-brush, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 21.

Special sets for Ladies mounted on ivory, in morocco and velvet cases, consisting of 2 hair-brushes, tortoise-shell comb, clothes-brush, ivory glove-stretcher and mirror, from Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

Military brushes mounted on various choice woods, and ivory, with comb, in strong leather cases, specially adapted for travelling, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 58.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xerez, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs.	a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	16	0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20	0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	22	0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	25	0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	28	0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	28	0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry	28	0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	28	0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	38	0

PORTS.

These are imported direct from Oporto, and are the sole produce of the Upper Douro, possessing all the fine characteristics of the wine grown in that district. Invalids and other suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in these wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.	a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	33	0	18	0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	26	0	13	8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine of moderate price	18	0	..	

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

VERY SUPERIOR ALL NEW GOODS.
FELT HATS.

EXTRA LIGHT, From 4 ozs. only.

With new Flexible Leather.

SPECIAL CASH PRICES, Rs. 6-10, Rs. 8-6, Rs. 9-4.

HOARE & CO., HATTERS, BOMBAY.

ORGUINETTE MUSIC.

ROLLS OF MUSIC. FOR STYLE H, 8 INCHES WIDE.

No. 10.

88 ft. long.	Rs. 18.
Bay of Biscay.	
Believe me.	
Bonnie Prince Charlie.	
Champagne Charlie.	
Cheer, Boys, Cheer.	
Cherry Ripe.	
Come where my Love.	
Empty Cradle.	
Gaily through life I wander.	
Gipsy's Warning.	
God bless the Prince of Wales.	
In the Gloaming.	
Irish Washerwoman.	
Isle Beauty.	
Kate Kearney.	

No. 11.

92 ft. long	Rs. 18.
Kathleen Mavourneen.	
Lardy Dah.	
Listen to the Mocking Bird.	
Love among the Roses.	
Marseillaise Hymn.	
Mary of Argyle.	
Meet me by Moonlight.	
March of the Men of Harlech.	
Minstrel Boy.	
Mill Wheel.	
MollyDarling.	
Sweet Mary Ann.	
Oh George, tell them to stop.	
On yonder rock.	

No. 12.

85 feet long.	Rs. 17.
Over the Garden Wall.	
Rule, Britannia.	
Sally in our alley.	
Scots wha hae.	
She wore a wreath of Roses.	
Should he upbraid.	
Still so gently.	
The Anchor's Weighed.	
Midshipmite.	
Campbells are coming.	
Tom Bowling.	
Tommy make room for your Uncle.	
When the Swallows.	
Within a mile of Edinbro'	

No. 14.

75 feet long.	Rs. 15
Auld Lang Syne.	
Annie Laurie.	
Blue Bells of Scotland.	
Grandfather's Clock.	
Glory Hallelujah.	
Home, sweet Home.	
Last Rose of Summer.	
Marching thro' Georgia.	
Nancy Lee.	
Old Folks at Home.	
Robin Adair.	
Rally round the Flag.	
Silver Threads.	
Scots wha hae.	
St. Patrick's Day.	
Tara's Harp.	
Tramp, Tramp.	
Watch on Rhine.	
Yankee Doodle.	

No 15.

50 ft. long.	Rs. 10.
All the way my Saviour leads.	
Hold the Fort.	
I need Thee every Hour.	
Pull for the Shore.	
Precious Name of Jesus.	
Ring the Bells of Heaven.	
Rock of Ages.	
Sweet by and bye.	
Sun of my Soul.	
Sweet Hour of Prayer.	
Tell me the old, old story.	
The home over there.	
We shall meet beyond the river.	
Watchman, tell us of the night	

No. 16.

100 ft. long	Rs. 20.
Blue Danube.	
Guards Waltz.	
Wine, Women and Song.	

No. 17.

100 ft. long.	Rs. 20.
Bric-a-Brac Polka.	
Kutschke "	
Blue-Alsatian Waltz.	
Corn Flower "	

No. 18.

91 ft. long.	Rs. 18.
Turkish Patrol.	
Sir Roger de Coverley.	
Bonne Bouche Polka.	
Bon Bon.	
The bloom is on the rye.	
There's nae luck.	
I dreamt I dwelt.	
The Bailiff's Daughter.	
The Chorister.	
In the North Sea.	
The Mistletoe Bough.	
Prithee, pretty Maiden.	
The Ratcatcher's Daughter.	

COMPLETE DETAILED CATALOGUES OF THE ABOVE FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Dress Cloaks.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Millinery, Lace, Gloves.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Ball Dresses, Tea Gowns.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Trousseaux, Layettes.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Children's Dresses, Underlinen.

NOVELTIES IN EACH ITEM ABOVE JUST TO HAND.

BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

POONA! POONA!!

NEW GOODS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
THE NEW LACE FLOUNCINGS.

MRS. LAKE'S SHOW ROOMS.

7, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY;
and
19, Kahun Road, POONA.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ONLY "CAMPAIGN" WATCH OF THE DAY.
Rs. 35.

THE CASE is strongly made in best German Silver, so finished that it could hardly be distinguished from Real Silver, and retains its original Brightness for a considerable time, is air tight, dust and Waterproof.

OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCH. AS A TIME KEEPER it is equal to the best watch produced. Read what the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tavoy, B. B. says:—"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Crystal faced keyless lever watch you sent me, and to inform you that is a very strong and a neat one, and in my opinion far superior to those sold for double the money by other firms in India, as it will stand a great deal of rough usage. The other day I compared it with one of Mr. J. W. Benson's Chronometer Watch, and found it neither lose nor gain a single minute after a week's trial. I would therefore be glad to recommend it in every way. It is a faithful time-keeper at so reasonable a price.—Tavoy, 28th May, 1885.

GUARANTEE 2 YEARS. OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCH.—For Use.—It is suitable for everyday, Shikar, Gymkhana, Campaign, and the Roughest use. The motion of the body does not effect the movement of the watch in the least.

OUR "CAMPAIGN WATCH."—IMITATIONS.—Various watches are now offered to the public under this name. We guarantee none Genuine unless bearing our name on inner plate.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES

KEMP & Co., Limited.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June, 1885, of Rupees twenty-six and Annas four per Share, will be paid on presentation of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 1st September, 1885.

By order of the Directors,
D. S. KEMP,
General Manager.

Bombay, Aug. 31, 1885.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September, at 1 p.m. for the disposal of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts, together with the Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
4. And such other business as the Chairman may bring forward.

BENN ASHLEY & CO.,
Secretaries & Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHA ODHOWJEE GURRUMCHUND and NURSEY GURUMCHUND, have contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the east side of the Galwada Lane, in the island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Fort, and containing by admeasurement 57 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by the said Galwada Lane, on or towards the north by the house of Bohra Ebrahimjee Boorjeebhoy, and on or towards the south by the house of Hormusjee Framjee Mehta, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Jamsetjee Cowasjee Dubash, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors above named, and which said hereditaments and premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 471, new No. 555, new Survey No. 3830, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 34 and 36. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 23, Meadow-street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 27th day of August, 1885.

NANU & HORMUSJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

GUARANTEED DEBENTURE LOAN, 1885.

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, V of 1870 (B.C.), and the amending Acts, and the Act to enable the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta to construct Docks at Kidderpore, Act III (B.C.) of 1885. Issue of seventy-five lakhs of Rupees, 4½ per cent. debentures, having a currency of not less than forty years, interest guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.

TENDERS are invited for a LOAN of SEVENTY-FIVE LAKHS OF RUPEES at 4½ per cent. interest upon debentures to be issued under the provisions of Act III (B.C.) of 1885 to provide for the construction, equipment, maintenance, and management of the docks at Kidderpore, such loan having been sanctioned by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd July, 1885, Part I., page 717, the payment of interest thereon being secured by the guarantee of the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be desired, made payable to or order and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures, twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on 1st October, 25 per cent. on 1st November, and the balance on 1st December, 1885, into the Bank of Bengal. Any allotment may, however, be paid in full at the option of the tenderer upon receipt of letter of allotment, and interest will run on such payments from the date of the Bank's receipts. The Bank of Bengal's receipts for the payments should be forwarded to the Port Commissioners, who, upon the receipt of the acknowledgment for the final instalment, will issue the debentures for the amount allotted in such sums as the holders of the receipts may desire. Arrangements will be made, if required, to enface debentures issued under this loan for payment of interest in England by drafts on India.

Tenders in the prescribed form should be filled up and forwarded in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Dock Loan, 1885," to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before noon of Wednesday, the sixteenth day of September 1885, accompanied by either Government Promissory Notes equal in value to, or a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for, 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment after being made is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debenture can be seen at the office of the Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each sale.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.
Port Commissioners' Office, dated 23rd July, 1885.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.

Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.

COLOURED.

Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 15 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Bungalow under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps	Rs.	350
Do. for 5 arc lights		2,000
Candles, each	Rs.	1,200
Do. 10 do.	500	1,300
Do. 50 do.		1,300

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIALS.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for celerity and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world

Beware of spirituous exposed for sale in the Indian Bazaars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Poer Market near Jumma Musjid.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S. S. "TITANIA,"
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg, a special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE"

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 8.

JAVA CIGARS.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	" 35	" 4 6
Do.	"ROYALS"	" 40	" 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTA"	" 45	" 5 0

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

PROGRAMME
OF ENTERTAINMENT BY THE
MEMBERS OF THE VOLUNTEER CLUB
IN AID OF THE CLUB FUNDS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL HEATHCOTE, C.B.,
AND THE RESPECTIVE
COMMANDANTS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS
IN BOMBAY.

FRIDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1885.

Manager ..... Lieut. E. Ferrers Nicholson.
Stage Manager ..... Vol. W. S. Griffin.
Musical Director ..... Vol. W. W. Whitmore.

PART I.

GRAND MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT.

Bones: Sam Benson. Banjo Benson.	Interlocutor: Mr. Johnson.	Tamborine: Phil. Damon. Pete Keyworth.

1. Introductory, Overture and Chorus—
2. Song—"For our own Native Land" ..... Company.
3. Song—"Mother, bear in to he window" H. Harrison.
4. Comic—"We are in the swim" ..... Pete Keyworth.
5. Song—"Beautiful Dreams" ..... A. Harrison.
6. Comic—"Diash Ducks" ..... James Benson.
7. Song—"She sleeps beneath the daisies" .. H. Simpson.
8. Comic—"Tommy Atkins' return" ..... Phil. Damon.
9. Song—"Sweet Birds" ..... H. Harrison.
10. Comic—"You should never, never marry" ..... Sam Benson.
11. Finale—"The Island of the Free" ..... W. Lamb & Co.

PART II.

1. Overture ..... Orchestra.
2. Banjo Accompaniment and Song Jus Foreman.
3. Double Song and Dance ..... Sam & James Benson.
4. Stump Speech ..... Pete Keyworth.
5. Ballad—"The Will of the Wisp," W. Lamb.

Concluding with the Comic Farce
RUMPUNS FROM ROME.
CHARACTERS.

Chorky Chump	Pete Keyworth.
Julius	Sam Benson.
Capt. Smith	Tom Raymer.
Chips	Phil Damon.
Joe	James Benson.
Arabellah	Rosie Swinton.

WALK-ROUND.

Doors open at 8.30; Commence at 9 P. M.
Boxes, Rs. 12; Stalls, Rs. 3; 2nd Seats, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, Annas 8.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price.
Tickets at ROSE & Co.'s. Carriages at 11 P. M.

CHUBB'S
PATENT DETECTOR TWO-BOLT RIM LOCKS,
WITH KNOBS INSIDE AND OUTSIDE,
FOR ROOM OR SHOP DOORS,
5 inches, price Rs. 21-14 each.
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GINGER ALE

HEALTHFUL AND AGREEABLE — SPECIALLY refreshing and comforting and of peculiarly delicate aroma.

Price per dozen, Re. 1-8.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING already advertised will be held here, on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD HARROW.
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, Offices, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 3rd September, 1885.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a spacious SHOP in Hornby-row, Fort, facing the General Post Office. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

WITH reference to the advertisement dated the 14th of May, 1885, and published in the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette*, and *Akbar-i-Sodagur* to the effect that Mr. ARDESHIR MEHRBAN KHAN has lost Title Deeds of his several properties therein described were with Mr. RODGES MEHRBAN for safe custody. Notice is hereby given that the said Mr. Godrej Mehrban has this day delivered to me all the said Title Deeds and Documents relating to the said several properties.—Dated this 3rd day of September, 1885.

KHODABANDA RUSTOM ERANEE.
Substituted Attorney for Mr. Ardeshir Mehrban Eranee.

IN the Estate of the late ABDOL RAHMON bin "TAIK SAB PANDAY, known at the Cape of Good Hope as ABOO PANDIE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the above Estate are required to forward duly authenticated proofs of the amount and all particulars of such claims to the undersigned at the office of the Ægis Assurance and Trust Company of Port Elizabeth, Limited, within three months from the publication of this notice.

Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope,
15th SMITH.
W. M. CALDWELL ELLIOTT.

Executors Dative duly appointed by the Master of the Supreme Court to administer the Estate of the said late Aboo Pandie.

Claimants are requested to Communicate with the undersigned before sending forward their claims.—Dated this 2nd day of September, 1885.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors in Bombay for the above-named Executors.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.
WINES AND SPIRITS.
BRANDIES.

Madon's A. O. Brandy, nearly 40 years' old (Vintage 1848.)
Madon's A. 1, "Specialite" Feltoe and Son's Invalid. A matured old fine flavoured recommended spirit.
Madon's A. 2. A choice old Cognac.
Madon's A. 3. A good "Peg" Brandy.
Henessey's * * * and * * *.
Exshaw's No. 1 and No. 2.
Pinet Castillon.
Bisquit Du Bouche.
Bodger and Warburton's.
Cutler Palmer's.
George Alfred.
Bordeaux Mcss.

WHISKIES.

Madon's Alban Whisky, a finest blend of Scotch Whisky.
Encore Whisky.
Crabbie's Scotch.
Kinahan's L. L.
Burke's Irish Whisky.
Bodger and Warburton's.
Usher's Glenlivet.

SHERRIES.

Feltoe's "Specialite" Sherry, rich and dry, highly recommended by medical faculties for its valuable dietetic qualities, and is announced to be "free from acidity and heat."
Dinner Sherry.
Bodger and Warburton's.
Madeira.
&c. &c. &c.

PORTS.

Feltoe's "Specialite," the only wine for invalids.
Bodger and Warburton's.
Cutler's Invalid.
do. Spanish.
Graham's Port.
Hunt's Port.
Maxwell's Port.

CLARETS.
BURGUNDIES.
CHAMPAGNES.
BORDEAUX.
HOCKS & MOSELLES.
LIQUORS & OTHER WINES.
BEER & STOUT.
BITTERS.

☞ PRICE LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co.'s branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

COW FOR SALE.—A Guzerat Cow with two Calves. Good quiet animal. Apply to "MALABAR," care of this Office.

PONY.—A fine fat little fellow. Dun color, good mouth and action. Believed sound. For sale apply to "INVESTOR," care of this office.

FENNING'S FEVER CURER or STOMACHIC MIXTURE, for the prevention and cures of Fevers, Bowel Complaints, etc., per bottle As. 12.—BARTON and Co., Limited. Bombay and Poona.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTS SITUATION as NURSE in Bombay. Good references. Apply by letter to "A. B.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED A COPYIST.—Portuguese preferred. Apply personally to NANU and HORMASJEE, Solicitors, 29, Modows Street.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Meeting to-night in Lecture Hall, Apollo-bunder, at half past eight.
All young men cordially invited.

STORES! STORES!! Fresh Stock, Crosse's Jams, Assorted, Rs. 4-8 per doz. Morton's, Rs. 3-4. Sweets 3 lbs. for a Rupee, other Goods very Cheap. Compare Prices. SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED a thoroughly practical MECHANIC and FITTER capable of erecting, superintending and repairing Ice and other machinery. Applications with Certificates and Salary required to be sent to Delphos, Post Office, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE.—From this day up to Monday next, Boots and Shoes of all sorts will be sold at greatly reduced rates to make room for fresh supplies. Crawford Market, new arcade foot-path, No 1, Hasanally Moola Hakimjee.

BUDGER, WARBURTON & CO., WINE and SPIRIT IMPORTERS. Price-list on application.

FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Druggists, Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London. Medical advice free.

DRESSES, DRESSES, neat and fashionably made. General satisfaction expressed by Patrons.—Mrs. COULSON, Boree-bunder.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy rooms.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48. for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

AN EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CARDING-MASTER is open for engagement at once. Good references. Address "B. O.," care of this office.

PHIPSON and Co., have now a supply of Moigneaux's CHAMPAGNE, the new brand, now widely used at the London Clubs. Rs. 34-8 per case.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (HAND AND BATH) and TURKISH SPONGES finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

POTTED MEATS.—Partridge, Turkey, Turkey and Tongue, Veal and Ham, Potted Salmon, Roasters, Shrimp Paste.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 3 with postage Rs. 3-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET Kuthoke's Building opposite Messrs. Graham and Co., two airy rooms with furniture or without. Apply to N. R. Kuthoke, at Currance and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

KEROSINE OIL, 150 dgrs. Snowflake, Rs. 1-8; 125 refined, Rs. 1-5, for sale. Apply to NANSEE RAMJEE & Co., 13, Meadows-street. One case contains two tins of oil.

£6 466 527·17·5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £349,974-10-10 Stg.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP.—Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, most reliable time-keepers recommended, with three years' warrantee.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in at materials. Large consignments just to hand Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PALE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TO LET, part or whole, a large building, three-storied, well adapted for business, good locality for shop in Cruickin-street. For particulars apply to T. A. LAUKA & Co., 11, Hummum-street, or Chuckla-street.

WANTED, situation by an experienced and sober Band Master, able to perform on every instrument in the Band. Apply for particulars to T. R., care of J. D. P. Mitchell, Byculla, Victoria Garden, Bombay.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs. Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Cess Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Absent Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 3; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

CHOCOLATE and MILK, Cocoa and Milk Cocoatina, West India Arrowroot, Pearl Barley, Scotch Oatmeal, Baking Powder, Egg Powder.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

NOTICES.

SUMS PAID in discharge of Death claims under

STANDARD POLICIES
during the last three years

In 1882 there was paid	...	£505,936-19-5
" 1883 "	...	508,144-13-4
" 1884 "	...	549,974-10-10

THE FUNDS show a steady increase and now amount to

£6,466,527-17-5.

Invested only in unexceptionable securities.

Prospectuses and forms of Proposal on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 38, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NAUGUR'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES AND CHESTS.

NAUGURDAS PURBHOODAS begs to notify to the Public, the Mercantile Community and Railway Companies that he has on Sales of local manufacture, of unforgot sizes and patterns, and of First-class Workmanship and of English materials, fitted with Chubb's Patent Locks For sale at very moderate Prices.

Repairs to safes of any make are made, and those that are considered unfit for further use, are repaired to the entire satisfaction of the owners.

Out-station orders are promptly and carefully carried out.

U. S. has been recognized by Government as a maker of Iron Safes.

Price Lists on Application.

N. PURBHOODAS,
Manufacturer of Iron Safes,
390, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING
ENABLES
EVERY LADY TO BE HER OWN DRESSMAKER.

BY this system you can cut any garment worn by Lady or child without the use of any paper patterns and with a saving of from 1½ to 3 yards of material. With the scientific system no trouble is incurred, if the instructions are followed (which any person can master without the least trouble) it is impossible to make a misfit. The system has been tested in all kinds of forms, and it will never fail to make a perfect fit.

Mrs. VOJEL, sole agent for the Scientific System, guarantees to instruct any lady, in a few easy lessons how to cut from measure, any garment worn by lady or child, so that it will fit perfectly without alteration. Each lady will receive personal instructions till perfect for the sum of Rs. 30, including a complete set of instruments.

Apply by letter to "V.," care of this paper.

The S. S. have been awarded the only medal for dress-cutting of the International Health Exhibition.

LEEMANN & GATTY'S FAST DYED KHAKI DRILL.
THE ONLY FAST DYED KHAKI.

WARRANTED FAST against soap, soda, sun, air and perspiration;
IN DIFFERENT QUALITIES AND SHADES.
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
SOLE AGENTS,
E. SPINNER & CO.,
3, Hornby-row, opposite Post Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac-bunder on account of the underwriters ex Barque "Choice,"
H S S and Co.—120 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.
MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, September 4, 1885.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE CO.'s (Ld.) Stable, &c., erected at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room, No. 41, Meadow-street, on MONDAY, the 7th inst., the sale to commence at 4 p. m.

All the materials used in the construction of the flat or Mangalore-tiled stable sized and fittings therein. The shed being situated in the compound of Messrs. Ludha Ebhraim and Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Terms.—A Deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale, the balance to be paid the following day.

The materials, &c., all to be removed within 3 days from the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 4th September, 1885.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C. and in Re Dadoba Jagonath Mahatray and others, insolvents.

2 milky buffalos.

SALE of Choice Wines, Liqueur, German Beer, Claret, Champagne, Fancy Articles, Morocco Albums, Mechanic Toys, Rich Oleographs, Table Screens, Washing Machines with Rinser and Mangler, Ladies' Companion, Household Furniture, Glassware, Portrait frames, Album with Music, House Barometer, Dress Pins, Marking Ink, Deed Box, Clocks, Flower pot in glass dome, Parian figures, argand lamps, vases, striped shawls, silver watch guards, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, all the above wines, fancy goods, furniture, &c., in small convenient lots.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 4th September, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF GOAT AND SHEEP SKINS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Pagoo Hamam-street, without the Fort, by order and in the godown of Aga Meer a Nusroolla Shirazee, and on account and at the risk of Khoja Mahomed Allana—

18 bundles about 210 coorps, goat and sheep skins.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions, from the Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th September, at 12 o'clock noon—

A quantity of unserviceable Commissariat Stores.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, above Messrs. Hamilton & Co., Jewellers, and close to the National Bank, the following very valuable and handsome neat French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood and sadras cane-seated dining and drawing room furniture, inlaid household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid rosewood sweet-toned grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne (nearly new) a handsome oakwood nine stops harmonium (American organ) by Derby Cown U. S. A. (very little used), a splendid eight tune musical box, with dancing girls, (in first rate order,) Brussels and velvet carpets, superior oil paintings, other pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, a strong built bonchaise and pair-horse, a strong trotting horse, sets of single and double harness, gentleman and lady's blue saddle, &c. &c., the property of JOHN HUNT, Esq. The same comprises rich star cut glass are handsome porcelain China, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as hot water curry dishes, fruit dishes, cruet, pickle, and liqueur stands, biscuit box, breakfast companion, butter pot, tea set, set of spoons and forks, 14 pair dessert knives and forks in mahogany case, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, real ivory-handled cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood, french-polished patn a d richly carved household furniture, such as a set of dining tables in 4 pieces, sideboard, mallet pattern arm chairs, meatsafe, handsome circular, pier, sofa, ottoman and writing tables, easy, coiding, reclining, long and floating arm, low, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation and settee couches, cuiffoniers with glass back case, centre ottoman, ornament stands, teapoys, rich Brussels and velvet pile carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, very handsome wall mirrors in velvet frame, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by schiedmayer and Soehne, a first rate oakwood American nine stops organ (harmonium), first-rate oil paintings and chromolithographs in gilt frame, a splendid music box playing eight tunes with dancing girls, handsome blackwood fourpost bedstead, dressing and washing tables with marble top, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, almira with plate glass door, a first-rate mahogany bagatelle table, a first-rate sewing machine on Wheeler and Wilson's principle, set of double harness, gentleman and lady's saddle, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Clare Road, Byculla, next to the Fallonjee Hotel.

On MONDAY, the 7th September next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Administrators of the estate of the late Mrs. M. S. Moses, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of ground formerly Government ground with the messuage, bungalow or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Byculla, commonly called or known by the name of "Kay's Hall," containing by admeasurement 10,323 ten thousand three hundred and twenty-three square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 134 and 284 and new No. 13,625, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 12 and new No. 11, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the north and east by property known as the "Huntley Cottage," on the south and south-east partly by a public road and partly by property belonging to His Highness Aga Khan, and on the west partly by the race-course and partly by other property belonging to the said Aga Khan known by the name of "Carolina Hall," and which said premises "Kay's Hall" are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 12th of September, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood inlaid French polished, pain and carved house-hold furniture (made to order), best electroplated ware very rich crockery and glassware, a first rate full-toned rosewood cottage piano by Sunaly and Co., a good order, a handsome fish aquarium with golden fish, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, a Chubb's fireproof safe, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. A. BEYTS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of a collection of choice and raw plants in tubs and pots at Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Education society's School, Byculla, opposite the Berkley-gardens a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of Anthurium, Antiguonum, Aralias, Begononias Caladiums, Crotons trare and in great variety) Dracenas, Duranatas, Ferns (gold-silver Maiden hair, &c.) Gladiolus, Hibiscus (a great variety), Magnolias, orcands, palms, plumbago, roses, sweet Cane, vine plant, &c., &c., the property of the late [illegible] Esq., formerly head-master, Elphinstone High School.

The plants will be on view [illegible] before the sale.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 4th September, 1885.

NOTICE
Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY BAGS.

Under instructions from the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., sell by Public Auction at their rooms,—
2,940 empty bags, seized under distraint.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.
AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 second-hand strong mail-phaeton in good order.
1 handsome strong dog-cart, with handsome pony and harness.
1 palanquin office shigram, in good order.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bellasis Lodge, No. 1, Tardeo, opposite the Tardeo police chowkey, the valuable & handsome black wood and teak wood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid rosewood sweet-toned grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne (nearly new) a handsome oakwood nine stops harmonium (American organ) by Derby Cown U. S. A. (very little used), a splendid eight tune musical box, with dancing girls, (in first rate order,) Brussels and velvet carpets, superior oil paintings, other pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, a strong built bonchaise and pair-horse, a strong trotting horse, sets of single and double harness, gentleman and lady's blue saddle, &c. &c., the property of JOHN HUNT, Esq. The same comprises rich star cut glass are handsome porcelain China, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as hot water curry dishes, fruit dishes, cruet, pickle, and liqueur stands, biscuit box, breakfast companion, butter pot, tea set, set of spoons and forks, 14 pair dessert knives and forks in mahogany case, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, real ivory-handled cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood, french-polished patn a d richly carved household furniture, such as a set of dining tables in 4 pieces, sideboard, mallet pattern arm chairs, meatsafe, handsome circular, pier, sofa, ottoman and writing tables, easy, coiding, reclining, long and floating arm, low, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation and settee couches, cuiffoniers with glass back case, centre ottoman, ornament stands, teapoys, rich Brussels and velvet pile carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, very handsome wall mirrors in velvet frame, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by schiedmayer and Soehne, a first rate oakwood American nine stops organ (harmonium), first-rate oil paintings and chromolithographs in gilt frame, a splendid music box playing eight tunes with dancing girls, handsome blackwood fourpost bedstead, dressing and washing tables with marble top, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, almira with plate glass door, a first-rate mahogany bagatelle table, a first-rate sewing machine on Wheeler and Wilson's principle, set of double harness, gentleman and lady's saddle, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Clare Road, Byculla, next to the Fallonjee Hotel.

On MONDAY, the 7th September next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Administrators of the estate of the late Mrs. M. S. Moses, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of ground formerly Government ground with the messuage, bungalow or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Byculla, commonly called or known by the name of "Kay's Hall," containing by admeasurement 10,323 ten thousand three hundred and twenty-three square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 134 and 284 and new No. 13,625, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 12 and new No. 11, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the north and east by property known as the "Huntley Cottage," on the south and south-east partly by a public road and partly by property belonging to His Highness Aga Khan, and on the west partly by the race-course and partly by other property belonging to the said Aga Khan known by the name of "Carolina Hall," and which said premises "Kay's Hall" are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 12th of September, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood inlaid French polished, pain and carved house-hold furniture (made to order), best electroplated ware very rich crockery and glassware, a first rate full-toned rosewood cottage piano by Sunaly and Co., a good order, a handsome fish aquarium with golden fish, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, a Chubb's fireproof safe, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. A. BEYTS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of a collection of choice and raw plants in tubs and pots at Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Education society's School, Byculla, opposite the Berkley-gardens a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of Anthurium, Antiguonum, Aralias, Begononias Caladiums, Crotons trare and in great variety) Dracenas, Duranatas, Ferns (gold-silver Maiden hair, &c.) Gladiolus, Hibiscus (a great variety), Magnolias, orcands, palms, plumbago, roses, sweet Cane, vine plant, &c., &c., the property of the late [illegible] Esq., formerly head-master, Elphinstone High School.

The plants will be on view [illegible] before the sale.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 4th September, 1885.

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THE FAWCETT MEMORIAL MEETING.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

A very large and representative gathering of the public of Bombay assembled at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening, in response to the invitation of the Bombay Presidency Association, to raise a memorial in honour of the late Mr. Henry Fawcett. The hall was crowded in every part long before the hour of the meeting, and the proceedings were enthusiastic throughout. His Excellency the Governor was invited to preside, and as he entered the hall in company with Lady Reay, their Excellencies were greeted with very cordial cheering by the whole audience. Lord and Lady Reay took their seats on a dais erected in a central position. The meeting was graced by the presence of a number of European, Parsee, and Hindu ladies. The following gentlemen were among those present on the occasion:—Mr. Justice Scott, Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, the Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., the Hon. Budroodin Tyebjee, Mr. P. M. Mehta, Professor Wordsworth, Colonel Phelps, Bishop Meurin, Colonel White, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. J. Jardine, Mr. Fox, Dr. H. Cook, Professor Forrest, Mr. R. N. Khote, C.I.E., Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Mr. T. J. Bennett, Mr. S. D. Sassoon, Major Sparks, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee, Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Jehangeershaw Kohiyar, and several others.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas:—I have much pleasure in proposing that His Excellency the Governor be requested to take the chair. We are all very glad that he has found it convenient to honour us with his presence here to-day. (Applause.)

The Hon. Sir William Wedderburn:—I have much pleasure in seconding that proposition, which appears to be altogether in accordance with the fitness of things. (Applause.) This great assembly is present this evening to do honour to the memory of a high-minded English statesman, whose name has become a household word out here, for giving expression to that policy of strict justice and warm sympathy which alone can bind India and England. (Cheers.) Mr. Fawcett's sympathy with India was very strong, and India has worthily reciprocated that feeling, and not least this city of Bombay, which has always been a very centre and focus of goodwill towards the British rule. (Cheers.) This is the first time that H. E. the Governor has met the public of Bombay. The occasion is an auspicious one, and we all welcome him most heartily. (Cheers.)

His Excellency took the chair amidst a very hearty outburst of applause.

The Hon. K. T. Telang read the following letter from the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy:—

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Reay, C.I.E., &c., &c., &c.

My dear Lord Reay,—Permit me to express my regret at not being able to attend the Fawcett Memorial meeting to be held on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, over which your Excellency is to preside. I need hardly mention that the object for which the meeting is convened has my warmest sympathy. Professor Fawcett's career was marked by a warm and sympathetic friendship towards this country and its people, and the memorial to be proposed is a fitting tribute of a great and honourable man.—With great respect I remain, my Lord Reay, yours most faithfully,

JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Fountain Hall, Poona, Sept. 1, 1885.

Mr. Telang also read telegrams received from the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, the Sind Sabha, and the Gujerat Sabha, sympathising with the object of the meeting and promising cordial support. Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit had sent a telegram from Poona, excusing himself from attendance on account of indisposition. A telegram was read from Mr. Haridas Veharidas, Dewan of Junaghur, stating that H. H. the Nawab of Junaghur had contributed a sum of Rs. 1,000 towards the memorial fund. Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee had addressed the following letter to the Secretaries of the Presidency Association:—

Dear Sirs,—I regret exceedingly that severe indisposition prevents me from attending the public meeting convened under the auspices of his Excellency the Governor for the purpose of raising a permanent memorial of the late lamented Professor Fawcett in recognition of his distinguished services to India and its people. It will give me much pleasure to contribute my mite to the proposed memorial.

The meeting will be glad to learn that Bombay has not been backward in recognising the services rendered by Mr. Fawcett. So far back as 1872 the Bombay Association, of which, I have the honour of being one of the [illegible] addresses to Professor Fawcett and [illegible] Brighton, suitably acknowledging the services in question. In 1880 my friend, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, and myself collected contributions from the native inhabitants of Bombay and transmitted them to the committee organised in England for the purpose of promoting Mr. Fawcett's election to a seat in the new House of Commons, and we invested the surplus of the sum collected by us in the purchase of a silver tea set, which was presented to Mr. Fawcett. During the visits to England, I had the honour of cultivating friendly relations with Mr. Fawcett, and am therefore in a position to bear testimony to the zeal and ability displayed by him in advocating the interests of the people of India in Parliament. If it had pleased providence to prolong his life he would have been able to make him-self more useful to us from time to time. By raising a permanent memorial to our departed friend and advocate we will discharge a solemn duty which we owe to our country. Be so good as to submit this letter to the public meeting to be held in the Town Hall to-morrow afternoon.—Yours, &c.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.

His Excellency, who was received with prolonged cheering, said,—Ladies and gentlemen—I feel very grateful for the kind reception which you have given me and Lady Reay on this occasion. It is one of the many marks of kindness and confidence which I have had the honour to receive since I first set foot on Indian soil. (Cheers.) I feel proud to preside over a meeting so representative and so influential of the inhabitants of this beautiful town of which I am very glad to call myself an inhabitant (applause), and I hope you will allow me to say, while I am here and before I address myself to the subject which is before the meeting, how much I feel the loss which has befallen quite lately, through a lamentable accident the Civil Service of this presidency. The judicial branch of that service has been deprived in the person of Mr. Watt, of a most able, conscientious, and zealous judge in the prime of his life. Now let me ask you to dismiss from your thoughts on this occasion that I am the Governor of Bombay. I am not come here by a resolution of Government that his Excellency in Council permits the Governor to attend this meeting—(laughter)—I have come here prompted by my own impulse to join a spontaneous movement which I hope will be very successful. (Cheers.) And I may say that though there is no resolution of the Government of Bombay there is, what I think, you will appreciate with me as a very prosperous omen, the hearty sympathy of my noble friend the Viceroy, who has asked me to express on this occasion that he was in hearty sympathy with this movement—(cheers,) that he was well aware what Fawcett had done for India; and that he was also well aware that what was done for the people of India met with a grateful responsion their part. (Applause.) I take this the earliest opportunity to state also that I have the sanction of the Viceroy to say, because the other day in my remarks at Poona I was not enabled to do so as the letter only reached me afterwards, to say that the investigation which is being carried on into Forest conservancy as touching the agricultural prosperity of this presidency meets with equal sympathy from his Excellency the Viceroy. (Applause.) When my noble friend the Duke of Westminster wrote to me, asking me if I could do anything to promote a movement to honour the memory of Fawcett, I replied to him that I was sure that nothing need be done spontaneously by the people of this presidency (applause), and soon afterwards I got the invitation to attend a meeting in London with this movement which ought, and has its cradle in this presidency town. (Applause).

Now, gentlemen, few people have had such a great honour conferred on them as Mr. Fawcett in being called the member for India (applause), and I think it is not difficult to answer the question why that epithet should have been given to the late distinguished statesman. I do not think we could honour his memory better on this occasion than by recalling what he did on various occasions to impress on the English people as being their duty towards the people of India, and I hope you will bear with me therefore when, for a few minutes, while I call to your memory some sentences which fell from his lips, when he was one of the most distinguished members of the House of Commons. (Cheers.) In the first place this is what he says about the subject of revenue and expenditure. He establishes the following conclusions:—"First the revenue is characterised by great inelasticity. In the second place, the expenditure has increased in a marked manner in recent years, partly from the general increase in the cost of administration and partly from a depreciation in the cost of silver." The latter difficulty is not less present to our minds now than it was when Mr. Fawcett spoke thus. In the next place he says very truly that the right way to meet that is to increase the demand for silver, and that the action of Government can do a great deal to increase its demand and thereby increase its value. (Cheers.) In the third place he says that "the military expenditure is excessive, absorbing 46 per cent. of the entire net revenue of the country and this expenditure is likely to be augmented if the frontier of India is advanced, as now seems to be contemplated." And that is also very true. Fourthly, "a comparatively stationary revenue having to meet an increasing expenditure, it will be necessary sooner or later to add to the taxation of India. If a deficit is temporarily met by borrowing the money which will have to be provided to meet the interest on the loan must ultimately increase the deficit, which will have to be met by increased taxation of India," and in the fifth place, "There has already been a most serious increase in the indebtedness of India, amounting in twenty years to 100 per cent." Now Mr. Fawcett does not at all, in what he has laid down in these conclusions, say that no expenditure should be incurred in the right direction, because he goes on to assent to this principle laid down in the despatch to the Government of India in which Lord Salisbury reviewed the budget of 1874 in which he declared it to be indispensable that none but works likely to prove remunerative should be constructed from borrowed money; and he insisted with the utmost emphasis that the money required for their construction should be obtained by loans raised in India and not in England. Then, gentlemen, I come to this important passage:—"I trust it will not be thought that I underrate the difficulties which will have to be encountered in carrying out a policy of rigid economy in the administration of Indian Finance. Many who, until quite lately, always spoke of India as a country which could scarcely be administered on too liberal a scale, are now going to the opposite extreme, and express the most alarmist views as to her future financial position. In some of the leading English journals scarcely a week elapses without reference being made to the hopeless embarassment of the finances of India and her future insolvency is alluded to, as if it could not be averted. Although I do not share in these despondingviews, yet it must be evident that unless something is properly done, the financial condition of India will soon indeed become one of hopeless embarrassment. It is not more certain that a stone, if it is not checked in its fall will gather increased momentum, than it is that the system, which is now to receive the greatest development, of perpetually adding to the indebtedness of India, will, if it is not arrested, soon burden her with charges which she will be powerless to meet. The simple truth cannot be too persistently insisted upon that India throughout every department has of late years been too expensively governed." Then, gentlemen, I find this, and this is a very remarkable passage, because it shows the extreme fairness in political controversy, which, I believe, has characterized Mr. Fawcett all along, and it is but the honour which is due to his memory.—"As I have had occasion to express strong dissent from many acts of the present Viceroy, I more gladly take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the efforts which he is understood to have made during the whole time he has been in India to secure a larger employment of natives in the public service. (Loud cheers.) In pursuing this course it will, I believe, be subsequently proved that Lord Lytton has acted with not less wisdom than justice." And now, gentlemen, I finally come to this passage—"Hitherto it has unfortunately too frequently happened that the influence of the House of Commons has, with regard to the expenditure of Indian money, been on the side of exravagance. But Parliament reflects the opinion of the constituencies, and the humblest elector may help on the work which is to be done, if, awakening to the responsibility which every Englishman owes to the great dependency we have to govern, he makes it clear that it is his wish that no charge which ought in justice to be borne by England should be thrown upon India, and that the spending of Indian money should be watched with at least as much care as the spending of English money. It was once well said that in politics, as in other affairs, the difficulty of doing a particular thing is unfrequently the measure of the good which its accomplishment will secure. This is certainly true with regard to the reform of the finances of India." Gentlemen, I think that in these passages we have a programme of Indian Government which is essentially true; and shows us to what good conclusions Mr. Fawcett had come, although he had never set foot on the soil of India. (Applause.) Rigorous economy he preached, but rigorous economy he wished to see enforced by getting the conscience of the English people on his side, and therefore, as you know, he was an advocate of an inquiry into the whole question of Indian Government. (Applause.) Now no greater tribute could have been paid to Mr. Fawcett than to adopt that what he asked for one time, and what was then refused, and which was granted to him simply in a modified form by the financial committee of the House of Commons, by a Government belonging to the opposite party. (Applause.) There is no movement at present going on in India, which, I am sure, would have had the hearty support of Mr. Fawcett; about which I have not read any extracts, but which, judging from what Mr. Fawcett did all through his life—improving the usefulness of the sphere of activity of women, I am sure that no one in England would have given more hearty support to the movement started by the Countess of Dufferin than Mr. Fawcett. (Applause.) There are few wants of India, and there is no more pressing one which require to be supplied more quickly than the want of doctors to look after female patients—female doctors to look after female patients—Indian female doctors to look after Indian female patients. (Loud applause.) Mr. Fawcett did not live to see it, if he had lived, would have done everything in his power to promote measures for meeting such a want. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, there are other speakers who will deal with questions as of more immediate and direct representatives on what Mr. Fawcett did for India. (Applause.) I may perhaps be allowed to say a few words why I consider that no statue could be more suitable as a memorial moment in England than Mr. Fawcett. (Applause.) [illegible] have at present resided in England with [illegible] England has made a more profound study of political [illegible], not as representing the dried bones of learning, but as representing that science which more than any other deals with the wants of the population at large. It was in that way that Mr. Fawcett dealt with political economy; and it was for that reason that he gained such a remarkable degree of confidence with the English working classes. (Applause.) In dealing with social and economical problems there are two roads which you can follow. One is by making the people believe that the succession of property is possible, only through legislative acts. Mr. Fawcett never set that road. The other road is accession of property through thrift; and on that road Mr. Fawcett was one of the foremost pioneers in England. (Applause.) If there was one thing more than another by which the English people want more than another it is to have opportunities afforded to them of investing their savings. I do not say that it is not greatly to the honour of the English people that they are a too generous people, if your have to choose between a very generous person and a person very much the reverse of generous, I am sure you would prefer the first. But as statesmen it is of the utmost importance that you should encourage all classes to increase the national capital. And Mr. Fawcett, as Postmaster-General did what none of his predecessors did to the same extent. He opened the avenues of saving to the English people to a remarkable degree. You know that one reason why France was able to cope with that great disaster was the extreme thriftiness of its people. This thriftiness, I admit, is carried to an extent which sometimes becomes hateful to pleasure. As for instance a man leaving in one of the remote districts of France sent for a veterinary surgeon to cure his only cow but did not send for a doctor to cure his only child. That, gentlemen, is a case never met with in England; and it is not desirable we should meet with such. If there is one thing more than another I wish for English people, it is that as in France, there should hardly be an individual in the country that should not be in possession of the national capital at large as you know is the case in France. Now in that direction, the service rendered by Mr. Fawcett, I consider, so great and so important that he will occupy in the annals of the social history of England a foremost place amongst its benefactors. Well then, gentlemen, we occasionally hear of statesmen who have to be guided by the knowledge of the people and who don't exactly know their own minds. Now, Fawcett was not a statesman of that class. Fawcett was the man who exactly knew what was good for the people and his object was to rally the people of England and of India to what he considered the standard of right. (Applause.) And I consider in that respect the example given by Fawcett will live—and it is a most noble example. On two occasions Mr. Fawcett differed from the members of his party; and on these two occasions Mr. Fawcett was not to be moved from his first convictions—to yield one inch. That was on the occasion of the Irish education question; a subject on which he, with other men like Sir Lyon Playfair whose opinion was entitled to consideration, took rather a centralised view of educational matters, a view which I do not share, and therefore the tribute I pay Mr. Fawcett on that account is as impartial as it is complete. The other occasion was when he took a view about proportionate representation which I believe in this country has many adherents. In the case of the Municipality of Poona I was very glad to be able to grant the privilege which was granted, and in which the leading members of all denominations in Poona asked to be allowed to follow the footsteps of the great Indian master, Mr. Fawcett. (Applause.) In [illegible] respect again I consider you have paid a most remarkable tribute to his memory and in doing and following his principles. Now, gentlemen, there is another aspect of Mr. Fawcett's character which I cannot overlook. Labouring under a great calamity, which cast such a cloud over his whole existence, he was determined with English perseverance, and with English strength of character, that that calamity should not in any way interfere with its usefulness as a statesman and as an economist. And I may tell you this most touching fact that one of the reasons that led Mr. Fawcett to do that was because the calamity was caused by his own father; and he was determind to show his father that what he, of course, always deplored, did not in the slightest degree detract from his usefulness. But before I leave the subject we have certainly to pay a tribute to the person who now represents Mr. Fawcett—I mean Mrs. Fawcett. Mrs. Fawcett certainly by her ability by her strength of mind did everything she could to prevent Mr. Fawcett from feeling is blindness, and I believe that you will agree with me that you may apply to Mrs. Fawcett those beautiful lines which appear in Dante:—

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But of his own great heart
Vouchsafed to me of love so calm and sweet,
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The Hon. BUDROODIN TYEBJEE, who was received with cheers, said: Your Excellency and gentlemen.—I have been requested to move that "this meeting desires to give expression to its high sense of the distinguished and disinterested services rendered to this country, through a long course of years, by the late Professor Fawcett, and to the feelings of profound respect and admiration in which he was held by all classes of the people." Gentlemen, I need hardly say that I feel a keen, though perhaps a melancholy pleasure, in being called upon to move this resolution. Among all the distinguished and eminent men, who have from time to time devoted their lives and talents to watching and promoting the interests of this country, there are but few who have such strong claims upon the admiration and the gratitude of the people of India as our late departed friend. Mr. Fawcett stands pre-eminent in the services he has rendered to us, both while he was an independent member of Parliament and after he became a Minister of the Crown. Gentlemen, whether we look at the nature and magnitude of the services performed, at the time, labour and attention devoted to those services, at the talent and ability brought to bear on each Indian question—or at the amount of physical difficulty that Mr. Fawcett had to overcome—we cannot but marvel at the patience, the industry, the indomitable courage, the wackless resources of mind he displayed on each occasion, in such conspicuous degree. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, the name of Mr. Fawcett has already become a household word among us, and I have therefore no doubt that the history of his life must be perfectly well known to you all. It seems to me, however, that it would not be entirely out of place to recall to your mind some of the more leading features of his distinguished career in order the better to appreciate the claims he has upon our admiration and our gratitude. Born in the year 1833 he took the distinguished degree at Cambridge at the age of 22. Two years later he was deprived by a melancholy accident of the precious gift of sight, a gift the loss of which would certainly have prostrated 99 out of 100 of even exceptionally strong men. This misfortune had, however, no other effect on Mr. Fawcett than to determine him to make more strenuous efforts than ever, for success in the career he had sketched out for himself. He had at first intended to join the bar. This accident resolved him to change his mind in favour of public life. He accordingly set himself to the study of political economy, in which he soon became a recognised authority. His works and essays on that science, not only show a masterly grasp of the subject but are universally admitted to be models of clear exposition and forcible writing. He was soon afterwards appointed Professor of Political Economy, in which capacity as might have been expected he gained great distinction. In 1865 he for the first time entered Parliament as member for Brighton. He was re-elected in 1868 but was unseated in 1874. In the same year however he was elected member for Hackney, which place he continued to represent till his untimely death in November last. In 1880 he was appointed Postmaster-General under the late Gladstone Administration, in which high office he not only displayed those remarkable powers of organization which is essentially true; and shows us to what good conclusions Mr. Fawcett had come, although he had never set foot on the soil of India. (Applause.) Rigorous economy he preached, but rigorous economy he wished to see enforced by getting the conscience of the English people on his side, and therefore, as you know, he was an advocate of an inquiry into the whole question of Indian Government. (Applause.) Now no greater tribute could have been paid to Mr. Fawcett than to adopt that what he asked for one time, and what was then refused, and which was granted to him simply in a modified form by the financial committee of the House of Commons, by a Government belonging to the opposite party. (Applause.) There is no movement at present going on in India, which, I am sure, would have had the hearty support of Mr. Fawcett; about which I have not read any extracts, but which, judging from what Mr. Fawcett did all through his life—improving the usefulness of the sphere of activity of women, I am sure that no one in England would have given more hearty support to the movement started by the Countess of Dufferin than Mr. Fawcett. (Applause.) There are few wants of India, and there is no more pressing one which require to be supplied more quickly than the want of doctors to look after female patients—female doctors to look after female patients—Indian female doctors to look after Indian female patients. (Loud applause.) Mr. Fawcett did not live to see it, if he had lived, would have done everything in his power to promote measures for meeting such a want. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, there are other speakers who will deal with questions as of more immediate and direct representatives on what Mr. Fawcett did for India. (Applause.) I may perhaps be allowed to say a few words why I consider that no statue could be more suitable as a memorial moment in England than Mr. Fawcett. (Applause.) [illegible] have at present resided in England with [illegible] England has made a more profound study of political [illegible], not as representing the dried bones of learning, but as representing that science which more than any other deals with the wants of the population at large. It was in that way that Mr. Fawcett dealt with political economy; and it was for that reason that he gained such a remarkable degree of confidence with the English working classes. (Applause.) In dealing with social and economical problems there are two roads which you can follow. One is by making the people believe that the succession of property is possible, only through legislative acts. Mr. Fawcett never set that road. The other road is accession of property through thrift; and on that road Mr. Fawcett was one of the foremost pioneers in England. (Applause.) If there was one thing more than another by which the English people want more than another it is to have opportunities afforded to them of investing their savings. I do not say that it is not greatly to the honour of the English people that they are a too generous people, if your have to choose between a very generous person and a person very much the reverse of generous, I am sure you would prefer the first. But as statesmen it is of the utmost importance that you should encourage all classes to increase the national capital. And Mr. Fawcett, as Postmaster-General did what none of his predecessors did to the same extent. He opened the avenues of saving to the English people to a remarkable degree. You know that one reason why France was able to cope with that great disaster was the extreme thriftiness of its people. This thriftiness, I admit, is carried to an extent which sometimes becomes hateful to pleasure. As for instance a man leaving in one of the remote districts of France sent for a veterinary surgeon to cure his only cow but did not send for a doctor to cure his only child. That, gentlemen, is a case never met with in England; and it is not desirable we should meet with such. If there is one thing more than another I wish for English people, it is that as in France, there should hardly be an individual in the country that should not be in possession of the national capital at large as you know is the case in France. Now in that direction, the service rendered by Mr. Fawcett, I consider, so great and so important that he will occupy in the annals of the social history of England a foremost place amongst its benefactors. Well then, gentlemen, we occasionally hear of statesmen who have to be guided by the knowledge of the people and who don't exactly know their own minds. Now, Fawcett was not a statesman of that class. 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deserving of the subject of the memorial as well as of this great community. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Justice Scott, who was greeted with applause, said:—Your Excellency, ladies, and gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution which has been proposed and seconded by my friends Mr. Tyebjee and Mr. Mandlik. I do not intend to delay you long with my remarks. Time is short, and the two gentlemen have spoken with such eloquence as regards the services rendered by Mr. Fawcett to India, that I do not think it necessary to dwell on that particular subject; and moreover, their remarks, considering what the subject is, an Englishman's services to India, come with, perhaps, more grace and more becomingly from natives of India than they would from me. But we are doing a very useful thing in meeting here to commemorate the memory and perpetuate the example of Mr. Henry Fawcett's life, and by way of illustration of that life I am sure you will allow me to detain you for just one minute with an anecdote concerning Mr. Fawcett. I had the honour and the great privilege of his personal acquaintance, and the last time I met him it was at one of those little social gatherings in London, where men know each other well and speak their minds freely. We discussed, among other topics, the subject of India, and Mr. Fawcett was one of those who gave me that opinion about the relations of England to India. The sentiments which he then expressed remain in my mind, though I cannot recall his exact words. However, I remember his sentiments perfectly, and this morning, to be more accurate in my statement, I tried to put them down on paper, in order to tell them to you to-night. He said:—"It is not enough for us Englishmen to say that we have given to India order, peace, security, and justice, a government better than any that preceded us in that peninsula, roads and railways, and the other material benefits of Western civilisation. That certainly is a grand work to have done, and we have full right to be proud of it. But an equally great work remains to be done, and it should be our duty, our continuous duty, to work ourselves, and in co-operation with the people of India, to the great task of education, private, social, and political, and never to rest content till every individual of those teeming masses of India can take a part, and an intelligent part, as a citizen, according to his capacity, in the management of their own concerns." (Loud cheers.) Now, gentlemen, that is a great ideal. It may seem to some people an Utopian dream, the dream of an optimist. Mr. Fawcett, no doubt, was an optimist. He had overcome such difficulties in his own career that he believed all things could be done which ought to be done, and in this case he thoroughly believed in what he said and in its ultimate realisation. And if we who are here in India as members of the great Indian Administration all do our duty, and if, as Mr. Fawcett advised, we invite the co-operation of such native gentlemen as those I see immediately about me, I do not think the dream will prove to be Utopian; it will end in an actuality. And I believe that it indeed end in an actuality, the two races will be so firmly knit together, [illegible] hundred years as one [illegible] cheers, which continued for some time.) Now, to descend again to a lower level, you will perhaps, kindly allow me to tell you two more anecdotes about Mr. Fawcett. I used, when I was in the House of Commons to listen to the debates, and there was no more distinguished or striking figure in the House than that of Mr. Fawcett, tall, erect and [illegible] in his gait, led by his secretary through the lobby to his seat. One evening it was question time, when, as you know, embarrassing questions are put by independent members to Ministers. Mr. Fawcett was there as Postmaster-General, and he was asked a question which involved a reply which absolutely bristled with figures. He rose and gave his reply, not as other Ministers always do, by reading a paper, but it was an answer which next morning took up at least a quarter of a column of the *Times*. I turned to his secretary, who was sitting next to me, and said, "How could he possibly such a mass of figures in his mind?" He said, "There is nothing. His memory is perfectly marvellous. I have read that answer to him only twice, and he has not erred in it by a single figure." (Cheers.) It seems to me that was a signal instance of that most merciful dispensation of Providence which, when a man is so unfortunate as to lose one faculty, augments the strength of all the others. Mr. Fawcett will trouble you no longer. (Laughter.) A friend of mine was in the Post Office when Mr. Fawcett was Postmaster-General. He was in charge of the [illegible] and parcels post when I was introduced in England, and he said Mr. Fawcett took an intense interest in this reform, and followed it up in all its details. If it was necessary he would go and speak to the lowest clerk, just as much as to the highest official. He invariably sought his information from the best source, making no difference between the highest and the lowest in the office; and when the day came of introducing the parcels post he insisted on having the first parcel brought to him before it was dispatched to its destination. My friend brought the parcel to him, and he said it was touching to see Mr. Fawcett receive it and feel it all over—he could [illegible] mother would [illegible] [illegible] warming all over. I think I may best conclude my remarks with an apt quotation from Pope, who is a treasure-house of poetic wisdom, and has furnished us with a verse that exactly portrays our hero of to-night. It is in the Essay on Addison:—

Statesman, yet friend to truth, of soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honour clear,
Who broke no promise, served no private end,
Who gained no title, and who lost no friend.

(Loud cheers.)

The resolution was then put to the vote, and carried by acclamation. The committee includes some 130 names, with the following gentlemen as honorary secretaries:—Messrs. F. M. Mehta, K. T. Telang, Dinshaw Vacha, R. M. Sayani, and Vundravandas Purshoutmdas.

Mr. PEROZSHA M. MEHTA, who was cordially received, said:—Your Excellency, Ladies and gentlemen, the proposition entrusted to me is "that in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to raise a fit memorial to perpetuate the memory of the late Professor Fawcett." I do not think that it will require many words from me to commend this proposition to your cordial acceptance. The greatness of England and the English parliament has been often measured by the great men she has produced. Many of the gentlemen present here will perhaps remember how at a recent memorable Convocation of our local University, the then Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice Scott, welcomed the Chief of the Province by which she was enabled to achieve this greatness and referred us to those well known lines in which the most natural and musical of English poets boldly delineates them in a few happy touches—

Here, there, and everywhere across the ocean's bourne,
By England's navies, patient, brave, and strong,
Her floating bulwarks on the deep forlorn,
I see the lords of human kind pass by.

I think, gentlemen, that these lines very fairly describe the qualities by which, among other things, the English were able to found the British Empire in India. But with the need to settle down to steady good Government after the era of "the daring and irregularly great," the English character has undergone a beneficial change and development in its highest phases. Strong still in the old pride and prowess it has become stronger and nobler, still in the lofty and thoughtful conception of moral and political duty which illumines the life and character of such a man as Professor Fawcett. (Applause.) To my mind there is no more touching spectale than that of the blind Professor who had achieved for himself one of the most remarkable positions in the House of Commons, dictating himself as champion and Gog of the country he had never seen, and the steadfast friend of a people with whom he had never come into personal contact simply because that country needed a champion, and those people wanted a friend to represent their interests. (Applause.) Such a figure strikes me as even more chivalrous than the figures of the ideal knights of whom the poet laureate has in our day sung so much, "who went about redressing human wrong." And this advocacy was as valuable to us as it was honorable to him. It was valuable to us, because Professor Fawcett was no weak sentimentalist or maudlin philanthropist, but, on the contrary, he had what his distinguished literary friend Mr. Leslie Stephen has described as characterizing one of the most masculine and rigorous of English intellects, that of Mr. Johnson, a huge contempt for the fopper of high-flown sentiment. Those who knew him well all testify to his thoroughly practical turn of mind, his sobriety of judgment, and his close powers of reasoning. And his advocacy was based on the raising of mankind, instead of trampling them down under foot. (Cheers.) He felt his duty as an Englishman, and earnestly and devotedly he performed that duty, as far as one man's energy and earnestness could ever perform. (Cheers.) We are now threatened with a permanent addition to the expenditure of some two millions. Do those statesmen who make such a proposal at all think of what they are about? Fawcett's voice will rise once again from the grave, and we are reminded of his words in connection with the License Tax. He said that if they had imposed such an odious and unjust tax, it was imposed because no better could be substituted in its place. And he said further that when the time came for them to levy another tax, the Government would be reduced to great straits, and would have to impose one that must end in disaster and serious peril. (Cheers.) The statesmen who are now thinking of imposing the additional expenditure must read these words of this great man, ponder over them, and carefully consider how far they can impose more burdens on the extremely poor people of India. (Loud cheers.) When I say the people are extremely poor, the words are not mine, but are of Mr. Fawcett and many other eminent statesmen. At this late hour I do not want to detain the audience any longer. I only say that the man is dead, but his words will remain; and I hope that he will inspire others to follow in his footsteps and to earn the blessings of hundreds of millions of people. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR said:—I have much pleasure in seconding the proposition which has been moved by my friend, Mr. Dadabhai. The gentlemen who have preceded me have referred in eloquent terms to the distinguished services of Mr. Fawcett. I will therefore content myself with merely observing that, though Mr. Fawcett is gone and no more, he has left behind to the people of India an imperishable legacy for which they must feel ever grateful to him. That legacy, gentlemen, consists of sound principles—of a treasury of sound principles—of Indian Finance, valuable for all time to thinking men in India and to statesmen interested in the country. Those principles show how India may be made contented, prosperous, and happy under British rule. They also show in what respects and on what basis the financial relations of India with England may be adjusted with greater justice to India than has yet been vouchsafed to her. And, moreover, they show how the disadvantages of foreign rule may, in some degree, be mitigated. Mr. Fawcett's principles of Indian economic reform, gentlemen, lie scattered in his political economy, in his work on free trade and protection, and in his speeches on India; but they find a permanent place in that admirable book of his from which telling passages were just read to you by His Excellency the President. That book contains the three essays which he originally contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* and which he subsequently republished in the form of a separate book under the title of "Indian Finance." To my mind, gentlemen, these [illegible] perhaps that a man of genius, a man of the noblest heritage, a man of the most eminent English statesman leaves behind him. If Mr. Fawcett had done no other service to India, that work alone would have entitled him to the gratitude of this country. That work will retain its place as the Indian statesman's guide-book, since no Indian administrator, no English statesman having something to do with India, can do without it. It seems to me, to do with that some portion of the funds which gentlemen collected in Mr. Fawcett's memory this may be devoted to better purposes than ever, by causing this work to be translated into the vernaculars in India, and in widely distributing copies of the translations amongst the people. For, gentlemen, a knowledge of the true principles of Indian political economy is, in my opinion, a great want of the country. The whole career of Mr. Fawcett, gentlemen, is a convincing proof of the fact that if ever a sense of iniquity of India's existing financial relations with England led any Englishman to thoroughly investigate the character of those relations it was Mr. Fawcett. And, gentlemen, if ever a change in the spirit of British rule in India in this respect brought about a more equitable adjustment of those relations, we may be assured that it would be due to the weight of that generous public opinion which Mr. Fawcett did more to create than any statesman before or after him. At no time, gentlemen, was Mr. Fawcett's warning voice needed more urgently than at present. You are aware that high questions of military finance are at this moment exercising the minds of statesmen in India and England. The proposal is to burden the already enormous expenditure of two millions sterling a year to meet the cost of the proposed increase in the Indian army. Gentlemen, if it was possible for Mr. Fawcett at this time to speak, I think I may safely ask you what would he have said? The first question which he in all probability would have put from his place in Parliament to the Indian Minister would have been "Is there the money for this heavy additional charge to come from? There are serious objections to the raising of loans in India or England. There are serious objections to new methods of taxations. India is too poor to subscribe to new loans, while every million of money raised in England necessitates a remittance for interest in the shape of produce worth more than Rs. 4,25,000. His second question would have been—Is this addition to the army justified by the loyalty of the princes and people of India? The third question he would probably have put would be—Are you not spending your money twice over to gain a single object? Your military railways would enable you to concentrate against all professed enemies in a few days, and with the facilities of rapid locomotion which they will afford they will increase your fighting power many time over. Where, then, is the need for adding to the present strength of the army? His fourth question would be—Is it not fair that rich England should share with poor India the greater portion of the burden of this imperial defence? And his sixth and last question would have been—Why are not the native States made to share in imperial defence? These are no light questions. They demand the serious attention of responsible statesmen in India and England. It seems to me, gentlemen, that the true defence of India consists in a policy of trust. (Cheers.) What India greatly needs at present is more of constructive statesmanship, more of sympathetic statesmanship to counteract the effects of the destructive forces that have been at work in the past been working around. And the true note of economic reform in India would be struck by the statesman whose measures, while protecting her frontiers, prevent a waste of India's money and afforded a wide scope for internal improvement in the country. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried by acclamation.

The Hon. K. T. TELANG, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said:—Your Excellency, ladies, and gentlemen, it will be unpardonable at this late hour for me to make a long speech; and I am sure that the resolution which I have to place before you is of such a nature that no such speech is required to support it. That resolution is that the thanks of this meeting be given to His Excellency the Governor for presiding on this occasion. (Loud cheers.) As I have said that is a resolution which I am confident will meet with your cordial acceptance; but I should like to make one remark in relation to it. I have received private letters from friends in the sister presidencies which confirm what we learn from the public prints that our Governor has been called—and I am glad to say envy! Well it is envy minus all its evil significance—with a feeling of such envy the good fortune of our Presidency in having such a Governor as

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3.

REUTER reports a further decline in Bar Silver yesterday of ⅛ per oz., from 48d. to 48⅛d., and in sympathy therewith Rupee Paper has declined ⅛. Consols were also ⅛ lower, having receded to par.

In the London Produce markets, Linseed was firm, with an advance of 3d. in Calcutta and 6d. in Bombay qualities. Rapeseed was dull, and 6d. per quarter cheaper in Calcutta Brown. Wheat quotations come the same; but, we hear, private messages indicate rates easier.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday adversely affected no doubt by the decline in Silver—closed dull at unchanged prices on the spot, but 3-64d. to 1-16d. lower in American arrivals. The sales, however, were 8,000 bales, a good average business as things now go. In New York on Tuesday Middling Uplands was 1-16 cent, futures 9 points down; and yesterday spots further dropped ⅛ cent, while futures were unchanged. The receipts give the following comparisons:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Since 1st September	11,000	5,400	10,000

The market here is quiet, but quite steady, the decline in Exchange fully compensating for any concession which might have been anticipated on the strength of the less favourable Liverpool and New York advices. The inquiry is mostly for New Bengals, November-December delivery, but sellers decline to contract owing to the adverse crop reports from the Bengal districts. We give the following as current quotations to-day for New Crop:—

Bengal Good	Dec.	Rs 154
Do. Fairly Good	..	160
Do. Fine	..	169
Oomra Good	March	183
Broach Good	April	210
Bhowanagur Good	..	183

The telegraphic weather reports issued to-day by the Chamber of Commerce are mostly satisfactory. Very little rain has fallen during the past three days in any of the districts, and the dry weather is doing good everywhere except in Khandeish, the Deccan, and the Southern Mahratta, whence the reports are decidedly discouraging owing to drought.

WHEAT is dull and practically unaltered, very little business having been done, except in Delhi Club 1, which is changing hands at Rs. 3-10½ to Rs. 3-10¾. No. 1 White Pessy remains at Rs. 3-13 per cwt. railway terms.

SEEDS.—Linseed continues very firm at Rs. 6-8 per cwt. Rapeseed is dull and inactive, supplies being insignificant.

FREIGHTS are steady at 16s. 3d. for Liverpool, and nominally 18s. 9d. for Continental ports; but there is no disengaged tonnage on the berth.

EXCHANGE.—The decline of ⅛ per oz. in Bar Silver in London yesterday, combined with the fact of Government having accepted 1s. 6d. per rupee for 14 lakhs of Council drafts at the usual weekly biddings, caused sterling to open with quite an unsettled feeling this morning at a decline of 1s. 16d. from the closing rates of Tuesday. Even at the reduction, however, the feeling was all in favour of buying, some of the Banks displaying considerable anxiety to secure a share of the very few private bills offering, and during the day a further fall of 1-32d. was established, bringing current rates for ready paper down to:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 7-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 13-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 17-32d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 6 19-32d.
Francs, 3 months' sight	1'97

For Bank Bills these are to a great extent nominal quotations, as there is very little disposition shown to draw. In fact, there is rather a bit of a scare on for the moment, and the believers in 1s. 6d. are again to the fore, although the real position as regards the future has undergone no change, certainly not for the worse.

The shipments of Silver advised by Reuter for this port are £60,000. The imports of the precious metals into Bombay during the past week have been 1½ lakhs in gold and 20¼ lakhs in silver.

The *Government Gazette* issued to-day gives the following statement of silver in the Mint:—

Balance in hand on 24th Aug.	Rs.	58,12,221
Silver received during the week	..	7,30,191
	Rs.	65,42,712
Deduct new coin paid during the week	..	1,79,463
		63,63,243
Silver belonging to private individuals	..	3,11,800
	Rs.	66,75,043
Last week	..	65,04,621

GOVERNMENT PAPER has felt the effects of the weaker advices from London, and has been very dull here to-day. Fours have dropped to Rs. 98 ready and Rs. 97 13-16 forward, with few buyers. Fours-and-a-half remain at Rs. 99½.

SHARES:—Bank of Bombays are in more favour, and have recovered to Rs. 727½. Spinning and Weaving Mills are all dull, and generally Rs. 10 lower, the advices respecting Yarns from China being less favourable, while exchange thence on Bombay has given way slightly. Moreover, the resolution arrived at by the millowners this afternoon, practically cancelling the agreement arrived at in March last to close the mills on Sundays, is likely to weaken things somewhat, meaning, as it does, a return to maximum rates of production. In Presses, Mofussils and Prince of Wales are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 365 and Rs. 510 respectively. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co's shares have receded to Rs. 3,900 first issue. In Flour Mills, Bapty Brothers have weakened to Rs. 58 premium, Bombay have risen to Rs. 180 premium.

The Chamber of Commerce reports issued to-day are as follows:—

Place.	Rainfall last 3 days.	Total Rainfall this date.	Average yearly Rainfall	Weather.
	In.	In.	In.	
Agra	1·47	30·26	25·96	Looks like clearing up.
Delhi	·1	28·78	26·92	Bright, no sign of rain.
Cawnpore	·5	38·3	29·19	Looks like clearing.
Nagpore	·3	37·75	41·51	Showery.
Amraoti	..	26·82	32·69	Cloudy, but no rain.
Khangaum	..	14·83	28·55	Bright; no sign of rain. Unusually hot.
Barsi	·5	12·45	23·93	Showery.
Bellary	..	8·32	17·61	Bright; no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.
Hubli	..	..	26·45	..
Dhulia	·1	8·88	20·97	Cloudy, but no rain.
Jalgaon	·05	19·22	33·38	Seasonable weather.
Broach	·27	31·01	39·62	Excellent growing weather.
Wadwan	..	27·21	18·43	Cloudy, but no rain.
Veramgaum	..	28·79	31·39	Bright, no sign of rain.
Dhollera	..	23·27	32·96	Do.
Bhowanagur	..	20·46	26·75	Do.

Agra.—Cotton plants want fine weather.
Delhi.—Cotton in the high grounds doing well, but poor on low land.
Cawnpore.—Cotton plants want fine weather.
Nadpore.—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.
Amraoti.—Cotton plants flourishing, in flower; and showing bolls. Food grains doing well.
Khangaum.—Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls; but want more rain.
Barsi.—Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.
Bellary.—Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Food grains suffering from want of rain.
Hubli.—No report.
Dhulia.—Cotton plants want more rain.
Jalgaon.—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.
Broach.—Cotton plants flourishing, and could scarcely look better.
Wadwan.—Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding.
Veramgaum.—Cotton sowing making good progress.
Dhollera.—Cotton showing making good progress being resown.
Bhownggur.—Cotton plants flourishing Larger area sown this year All crops doing well.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	5 p.c.	* Rs. 727½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	830x
Bank of Madras	12,000	500	all	5 do.	610
		£	£		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	$125	all	17½ do.	231
National Bank of India	87,320	£ 250		do.	105

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	..	4100	..	..	128½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	4100	..	..	144x

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	600	600	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	103
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	..	500	Rs. 174	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	726
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhowanggur Mills	9,000	100	100	..	15
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	910
Borar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,799	500	2 8	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	5 8	Rs. 40	735
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	730
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	595
Coorla Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	675
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	855
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	227
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	710
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	650
Gokuldas Tejpal S. Co.	4,000	50	50	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	230
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	840
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	70	..	695
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	300	Rs. 20	45½
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	685	1,000	1,000	..	970
James Greaves Mills	100	500	400	..	470
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	Rs. 40	550
Jewraz Bhailoo	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,062½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	880
Khatao Maskunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	875
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	10	Rs. 5	143
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	150	2,400xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	650
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,185
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 2	207½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,115
National Spinning, Weaving & Cotton Cleaning Co.	600	1,000	1,000	..	645
Narayan, Ld.	1,000	100	5	..	102xd
New Great Eastern Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
Oriental	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	950
Parel S. & W. Co. Ld.	6,732	625	625	Rs. 17½	660
People of India S. & W. Company	2,500	400	40	Rs. 1	150
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,250	250	250	62	300
Queen Spinning	600	500	500	..	1374
Ripon	841	1,000	1,000	..	800
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	755
Sholapore Mills	675	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,000
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,045
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	675
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,241	250	250	Rs. 10	430
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	230
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. cock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p.c.	205
	750	200	150		112xd
Badhan, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	160
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,500	200	160	Rs. 12	58
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 2-3 p.c.	92
Do. New issue	1800	100	37½	10 2-3 p.c.	37½xd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	..	..
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	630
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	470
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1 250	100	100	Rs. 6½	106
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,900
Do. (2nd issue)	1,000	62	375	60	980
Do. (3rd Issue)	1,000	62	375	..	915
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	880
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.c.	104
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	44
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,00	100	100	10½	130
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	..
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	..	5	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co.	500	500	300	35	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	230	36 p. s	360
Kemp & Co. Ld.	1,000	230	175	Rs. 22	340
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	1½	9
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.c.	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	1½	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	95
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	33½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,500
Phullips & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	40	..	55
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	Rs. 8	9
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	12½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,090
Thanker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1	107
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	175	100	p.ct	150
M. Mody & Co., Ld.	2,500	200	100	0	100

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Barque Mercur, 480 tons, Captain Pougwardi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (15th August), with a cargo of sugar. She is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE ship County of Haddington, 1,394 tons, Captain W. Fordyce, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (14th June), with a cargo of 2,751 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE ship County of Lancaster, 999 tons, Captain Young, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (10th June), with a cargo of 1,145 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE ship Sierra Madrona, 1,430 tons, Captain J. Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shields (11th May), with a cargo of 2,580 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Co.'s steam-ship Elektra, 2,095 tons, Captain Maharich, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Hongkong, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Marchette, Mr. Menesses, Mr. Van Dan, and 57 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Patna, 1,148 tons, Captain D. Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (25th July) via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. and Miss Luckhardt, Mrs. Thomas and child, Miss McIver, Mr. Bishop, and 9 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Culna, 1,468 tons, Captain John Bellwood, sails to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. R. Thompson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and 5 children, Draftsman Heeranee Jungoo, Mr. DeRose, Mr. J. Gambton, Mr. S. Stephens, and 64 deck.

ARRIVAL OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Parramatta, 2,684 tons, Captain W. D. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney (6th August), with China and Australian mails, general cargo and the following passengers. From Sydney to Bombay—Dr. H. W. Murray, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. and Mrs. Brackstone and 2 children, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Jordan. From Melbourne to Bombay—Mrs. Chhin, Mr. H. Macklin, Dr. Fox, and Mrs. Beanton. From Hongkong to Bombay—Mr. and Mrs. Syramji and child, and one deck. From Singapore—Mr. Shaikh Salim Beswadin and 2 deck. From Colombo to Bombay—Mr. and Mrs. Chappell and family. From Sydney to London—Mr. A. B. McGlaspen, Mr. Bruce Murray, Miss Hawkins, and Mr. F. Boyce. From Melbourne to London—Mr. A. Goodson, Mr. E. Y. Hardman, Miss Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Tolly, and M. J. Twiline. From Melbourne to Venice—Mr. M. Wagner and Mr. Rosenfeld. From Singapore to London—Miss Davidson.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
3	Parramatta (s)	Anderson	Sydney, Aug. 5.
	Patna (s)	Campbell	London, July 25.
	Sierra Madrona	Scott	North Shield, May 11
	Mercur	Pougwardi	Mauritius, Aug. 15.
	Cy. of Hardington	Fordyce	Cardiff, June 11.
	Cy. of Lancaster	Young	Cardiff, June 10.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
3	Hereford	Gordon	Demarara.

The steam-ship Culna, Bellwood, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Kurrachee.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Elektra, for Trieste, &c.
.. Roxburgh, for Liverpool.
.. Parramatta, for London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPT. 3.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla s—26 cases brandy, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthakey; 10 cases aniline dye, T Talluckchund; 12 cases printed English books, Radhabai, widow of the late Atmaram Sagoon; 115 cases cheese, provisions, etc, Treacher and Co; 22 cases bacon, hams and cheese, M Bhicajee; 10 drums varnish, E Abdul Curreem; 16 cases butter, cheese, bacon and hams, Green and Read; 126 cases oilmanstores and medicine, C Dadabhoy.

Hemzada s—101 cases old tom, Manockjee Bhicajee; 13 cases medicine other sorts, etc, Phillips and Co; 125 drums boiled linseed oil, Mahomedally Ebram; 125 boxes candles and 6 cases cheese, Abdul Hussen Esmailjee; 13 cases printing types, G Claridge and Co; 5 cases foolscap paper, Surufally Budroodeen; 7 cases provision, Volkart Brothers; 4 cases stationery, glassware, and surgical appliance, Abdulally Tayibally; 7 packages writing paper, Nuserally Cumroodeen; 25 cases matches, Abdulally Dawoodkhan; 25 bales printing paper, Finlay Muir and Co; 60 cases iron wire, and 5 cases medicine other sorts, Curreembhoy Jeliabhoy.

Westbourne s—17 crates earthenware, the Agra Bank.

Khedive s—13 packages glass and hardware, N V Curranee and Co.

Edwin s—9 cases polished plateglass, the Agra Bank.

Korbella s—13 crates earthenware, the Agra Bank.

Cathay s—12 cases printing paper, the *Times of India*.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Buchanan s—2 packages earthenware, Noor Mahomed Vullee; 10 cases writing paper, Hyrajee Shapoorjee; 85 cases school slates, Jakebhoy Mahomedally.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Buchanan s—25 cases whisky, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthakey.

Lord Lansdowne s—50 cases whisky, John Fleming and Co.

FROM PARIS.

Rohilla s—6 cases electric material, Messrs F Fischer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion s—4 cases liqueurs, M Mandolfo and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Rohilla s—1 case metal and silver watches, P Ruttonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bengore Head s—13,986 cwts wheat, Lang Moir & Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ludha Cullianji; 9,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 1,220 cwts bones, John Campbell.

Clan Buchanan s—8,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir & Co; 74 cwts rubber goods, James Consul.

Raxbury s—20,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Moir, & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Highfild s—6,360 lbs condiments, J P Batha & Co; 10 cwts copilla, Cooper Madon & Co; 64 cwts gallenkalla, Vussonji Toolaidass; 202 cwts linseed and 15 cwts poppyseed, A Blaschcck & Co; 54 cwts fishmaws, 22 bundles deer horns and 5 bales hides, H Purdhan; 8 bales hides, S. Moloobhoy & Co; 400 cwts gum and 6½ cwts dry ginger, N Lalljee.

Parramatta s—1,000 cwts wheat and 4,018 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 56 bales cow hides, Haji Hassen Oomer.

FOR HULL.

Lord Lansdownes—4,016 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Electra s—620 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 255 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 18 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 2,092 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Delhi s—2 bales hides and 4 cwts horns, Punnett and Co; 196 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 149 bales cotton, John Marshall.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kings Cross s—1,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 174 cwts turmeric and 13 cwts amba, Hurridas Damoder and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Victory s—2,004 cwts rapeseed, Pelly & Co; 3,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros, 3,926 cwts linseed, Lang Moir & Co; 44 cwts indigo, N. Rudbacursen.

FOR GENOA.

Prince Llewellyn s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon, & Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FROM TRIESTE.

Elektra s—51 cwts garnets, C Nagullal; 732 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, F Sauquet & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Elektra s—87 cwts black pepper, V. Chandbhoy.

FOR PORT SAID.

Elektra s—2 bales hides, M G M Wearle.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rohilla s—1 cwt ivory, 1 cwt mojo teeth and 5 cwts genna leaves, G Nursedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohilla s—25 chests opium, D Sassoon, 21 chests opium, C Ebram; 140 chests opium, E Dsassoon; 553 chests opium Tata and Co; 134 chests opium, N J Abraham; 104 chests opium, F S Postwalla; 22 chests opium, S N Talati; 28 chests opium, J Parbhoy; 32 chests opium, H Adam Esmail; 8 cwts ivory and 5 cwts cow bezore, R Purshotum; 28 bales twist, E L Moolchund; 50 bales twist, C Ebram; 41 chests opium, Hajee Essa Ellias; 21 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 75 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 144 bales twist, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—47 chests opium, E J Abraham; 199 chests opium, D Sassoon; 251 chests opium, Tata and Co; 17 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 34 bales twist, E Sassoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, September 2.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	31 deg. Ish. 29·811
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	·800
Extent of cloudy sky	Cumulo-nimbus and Cumulo-strato-cirrus
Maximum temperature in the shade of air read at 6 p.m.)	83·6
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)	76·9
General Direction of Wind	WSW. W. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	278
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	0·25
Do. year	57·61
Additional fall of rain to 10 a.m. of 3rd Sept.	0·09

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPT. 1.

Walker, Capt., Bo. Staff, on leave, from Quetta.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Drummond, Col., 22nd Bo. Infy., on leave, from Satara.

SEPTEMBER 3.

Murray, Surg., 1d. Med. Staff, on leave, from Australia.

DEPARTURES.—SEPT. 3.

Dawson, Lt., 22nd Bo. Infy., on leave, to Satara.
Jopp, Col., Bo. 12th Regt., N. I., from leave, to Poona.
Dyas, Lt., Md. 2nd Bn. 67th Regt, on duty, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., V. R. C.

BOMBAY, 3rd September 1885.

The Range at Colaba being required by the East Yorkshire Regiment on Saturday next, the 5th inst., it will not be available for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps on that date.

Intending competitors at the Poona Meeting are reminded that all entries should be sent to Headquarters not later than the 10th inst. The entrance fees should be forwarded at the same time.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-quarters on Monday next, the 7th inst., at 5-30 p.m. instead of Friday, the 4th inst. All members are requested to attend.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C. Company as follows, viz.:—Vols. H. Wadham and A. Monk.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 14, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Watson's Hotel.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED, FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

MR. N. LAZARUS'S
"EUREKA," SPECTACLES
AND EYE-GLASSES
SURPASS PEBBLES OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

BEING entirely free from deleterious elements, the lenses never tire the eyes, or make them ache. They can be used with comfort, and satisfaction equally well by lamp or gaslight as by daylight. Thousands of patients in India can testify to their excellence.

Pamphlet, with price-list for Mofussil Residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-row, Bombay, opposite Watson's Hotel. | No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WATSON—August 31, at Dwalish Devon, killed by a falling cliff, Violet Mary, the beloved daughter of Colonel J. W. Watson, Acting Political Agent, Kolhapur, and S. M. C., aged 9 years. (By telegram.)

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1885.

WE published yesterday a telegram from Simla, giving an imposing list of appointments and promotions in the Bengal Cavalry, consequent on the augmentation of the Army recently decreed. There will soon, of course, be an equally long and interesting list of promotions and appointments, consequent on the addition to the infantry. Twenty thousand men added to the Native Army, and ten thousand to the strength of the British troops in this country, involves something of the thrill and jubilation which attend the commencement of proceedings in an action at law. The question of cost comes into consideration later on. But it is sure to arise, and something of the first enthusiasm is missing when the bill has to be paid. Will the Government be then as convinced as they are now of the necessity of adding thirty thousand men to the Army in India? At present we are asked to take on trust the statement that the necessity exists, pending the production of the proof that the security of the country could not be guaranteed without the augmentation of the Army to that particular extent. We have a right to point out that neither at Simla nor in London has any statement of facts and reasons been put forth to show that it is essential to the safety of India that twenty thousand native troops and ten thousand British troops should be added to the existing garrison. There has been no such reticence in regard to the great defensive works on the frontier. We know why it is deemed prudent to improve communications on the frontier by means of costly railways, and roads through barren hills, and though the cost is set down in the estimate at five millions sterling, with the prospect of a supplementary estimate of unknown amount, the good sense of India acquiesces in the expenditure. That the frontier should be strengthened, and even made impregnable, is known to be an object of such importance that a very heavy outlay is cheerfully borne. The particular grounds upon which thirty thousand men are to be added by a stroke of the pen to the strength of the ordinary garrison of India have not been disclosed. This considerable and onerous addition to the Army which is maintained in India is not to be confounded with such preparations for war as were promptly undertaken without counting the cost when the Russian invasion of Afghanistan was threatened. Nor, as we understand the Queen's speech, our difficulty with Russia was of an anxious character. What is now being done is to increase by thirty thousand men the peace establishment of India. The distinct purpose of the Government in constructing the frontier railways and other defensive works was to obviate the necessity of adding to the number of the troops, by rendering the existing force mobile and doubling its effective value; but now the number of men is to be enormously increased all the same. Mars insists upon having his bread buttered on both sides. The reasons for this step may be overwhelming, but they have not yet been given to the public. Even Lord Randolph Churchill, who in his Budget speech touched upon so many questions, glided lightly over this, and left the House of Commons without any information whatever as to why the enhancement was deemed necessary. No hint was given as to why the figure of thirty thousand was fixed upon, rather than twenty thousand, or fifty thousand. Those who believe in the virtue of big battalions have a right to be considered in such matters. Will thirty thousand men fill up the measure of the desires of those who declare that our present force is inadequate? There is good reason to doubt that they will be satisfied.

For our part, we do not suggest that the decision to increase the Army by thirty thousand men, neither more nor less, cannot be justified by good reasons. We complain that those reasons, if they exist, have not been placed in any shape before the public. They cannot be discussed or weighed, and it requires a certain stretch of patriotic confidence in the infallibility of Government to believe that they would stand the test of critical examination. But granting that the case for a considerable augmentation of the Army can be made out, it is open to grave question whether the particular form in which the increase has been made is the most economical or the most convenient. Obviously it was determined to add ten thousand to the number of British troops in the country for the arithmetical reason that twenty thousand were to be added to the Native Army. There are very good reasons, financial and military, why no considerable addition should be made to the number of European troops in India, except in time of emergency. To add ten thousand men to the British roster in time of peace, year in, year out, is to swell the Home charges, the magnitude of which already creates serious alarm when viewed in relation to the anticipated further depreciation of silver. The repeal of the Bland Act will flood the silver market, and men of business shudder at the prospect of the rupee falling to one shilling and three pence. A heavy addition to the military charges for European troops permanently added to the peace establishment of the Army in India is not to be lightly incurred.

It is a mere superstition that under all circumstances the numerical strength of the European force in India must be exactly half of that of the Native Army. By the new arrangement with the Government of Nepaul, India is empowered to recruit Goorkas up to fifteen thousand men. Surely, it is not necessary to counterbalance these non-Indian soldiers by Europeans. The rapidity of communication with England, and with the outlying military stations of the Empire, places the Indian Government in a very different position with regard to its native troops to that which prevailed when the events of the Mutiny caused people to think that the proportion of native troops to European troops actually in the country should not be permitted to exceed two to one. If the English recruiting market be required to supply an additional ten thousand men for the force which for years it was unable to keep up to its normal strength of sixty thousand men, there will be great danger of a collapse. It must be accepted as an axiom that if the Army must be augmented the men will have to be found in India or on her frontier. By systematising the utilisation of a portion of the armies of the Native States which has hitherto been resorted to in an unmethodical and haphazard fashion, there would be no difficulty in finding thirty thousand, or even fifty thousand, men to strengthen the first line of defence in case of a war with Russia. The military resources of the Native States would not be in any way taxed by such a demand, and it would be easy to secure reserves which would double the number of combatants sent to the

TELEGRAMS.

THE LATE MR. WATT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 3.

It has been decided not to give the usual Civil Service Ball at Poona this year, on account of the lamentable death of Mr. Watt.

Mrs. Watt is making favourable progress.

THE CALCUTTA RAILWAY PROSECUTIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 3.

Justices Wilson and Ghose have delivered judgment in the Eastern Bengal State Railway prosecutions and in the Eastern Bengal State Railway defamation case. In the former the magistrate's order inflicting a fine of one rupee on Mr. Buskin for travelling without a ticket has been confirmed; but their lordships held that the form of the order in which he was directed to pay the amount is wrong. With regard to the fine of one anna imposed on Major Thomas, it was held that the magistrate had made the order very arbitrarily, and it was set aside.

In the other case, C. F. Barrow *versus* Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, an elaborate judgment was delivered. Their lordships are of opinion that the fine inflicted on Colonel Gordon was an adequate one, and affirmed the conviction of the magistrate in the lower court, as there was an entire absence of expression of regret or apology on the part of the defence during the whole time the suit lasted.

THE FLOODS IN BENGAL.

Owing to the heavy floods in the Midnapore district hundreds of men, women, and children had taken shelter on trees, exposed to the sun and rain, without food for several days. Several deaths already have occurred, and if relief is not administered in time a heavy mortality is apprehended. The state of affairs in some parts of the Howrah and Hooghly districts is equally bad.

BURMAH NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 3.

A Sandoway telegram to the *Rangoon Gazette* says the Government school there was partially burnt down on Tuesday night. Incendiarism is suspected. Considerable damage was done to the material. The furniture, books, roof, and school records were completely burnt.

Mr. Hodgkinson, Commissioner of Irrawady, left yesterday on three months' leave.

Anxiety is felt regarding the safety of the ship Dumcraig, which left Singapore on the 22nd July direct for Rangoon, but has not yet arrived, though vessels sailing later have reached the port.

Frauds have been discovered in the books of the Burmese Trading Company under Burmese management, and the discovery is likely to result in the prosecution of the Burmese officials of the company.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN ITALY.

ROME, SEPT. 2.

Cholera has broken out in Parma and several other places in Italy.

SIR DRUMMOND WOLFF'S MISSION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 2.

Assym Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Kiamil Pasha, have been authorised by the Sultan to negotiate with Sir Drummond Wolff in connection with the British proposals for the settlement of the Egyptian difficulty.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN SPAIN AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, SEPT. 2.

The German press are replying angrily to the insinuations of the Spanish press and to the anti-German agitation which is taking place in Spain with respect to the German pretension to the Caroline Islands.

Prince Bismarck has notified to the British Government that he is willing to submit to arbitration the dispute between Spain and Germany regarding the claim of Spain to the sovereignty over the islands forming the Caroline group.

PROSECUTION OF THE EDITOR OF THE *PALL MALL GAZETTE*.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

Government has commenced a prosecution at the Bow-street Police Court against Mr. Stead, the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and Messrs. Bramwell and Booth and others, on a charge of abduction of a girl named Eliza Armstrong.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 3.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Nizam, with the English mails of the 21st ult., left here for Bombay on Tuesday at 7 p.m., and the same company's s.s. Brindisi left for Colombo and Calcutta at 2 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean left here for Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, SEPT. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 3.

Mail-steamer Djemnah, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras	4⅞
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75½
4½ ,, ,,	75⅝
3 ,, Consols for account	100
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	102⅜
4 ,, French Rentes	100½
Bar Silver	48

Arrivals.—Yeddo and Stillwater.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION:

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable, Suakim-Perim still interrupted.

Line from Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted.

Suez route still working imperfectly.

Mail for Mauritius closes at Aden noon Sunday.

At a meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association held yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce, under the chairmanship of Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Wadia, a desultory discussion took place with reference to a resolution passed by the Association in March last, deciding to close mills one day in seven, exclusive of native holidays. Mr. K. R. Kama urged that it was now desirable, in consequence of the improvement of trade and other causes, not to close the mills more than four days a month, inclusive of native festivals; and moved a formal resolution, embodying this idea. On being put to the vote the proposition was carried, despite the protest of Mr. Cheetham that the alteration was premature. A proposal to empower the committee to fix the days on which mills should be closed was negatived.

A MEETING of the Bombay Social Purity Alliance was held last night at the Cathedral High School, the Right Rev. Dr. Mylne, Bishop of Bombay, presiding. His lordship delivered an impressive address, calling attention to the extent of the evil which associations like this might encounter, the temptations by which young men and young women are surrounded, and the means of preventing them from falling victims to the temptations. Dr. Mylne suggested that men of true modesty and true purity should engage in the delicate task of inculcating the principles of morality in the minds of young people, and to warn them against the horrible evils of wrongdoing. Lieut. H. D. Beresford, of the Indian Marine, who was one of the speakers at the meeting, exhorted young men, like him, to come forward in the cause of morality, and uphold the good name and honour of England by trying to raise society to a purer and better level. He was filled with shame and grief at the horrible revelations which had recently been made in London, and said that in this city, too, there was an ample field for vigilance and other committees to work in. The Rev. Mr. Ellison recalled to mind the nations which, in former times, had had to pay a terrible penalty for their sins, and said that people should join together and strain every nerve to purge modern Babylons of their filth and impurities.

THE Regent of Kolhapore will arrive in Bombay by the mail-steamer of the 14th September, and not by that of the 7th, as was originally intended.

LIEUTENANT J. S. ASHBY has been appointed tutor and guardian to Prince Kalubha, the brother of H. H. the Rao of Cutch.

MR. K. R. GODBOLE is to act as Executive Engineer, Broach, during the absence of Major Haydon.

LEAVE of absence on medical certificate for one year is allowed to Mr. M. C. Leckie, second-class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue. Furlough for nine months is granted to Mr. J. H. Dickinson, of the same department.

MR. J. K. SPENCE, C.S., Acting Collector of the Panch Mahals, is granted privilege leave for two months and six days. Mr. G. C. Whitworth, C.S., on return from leave is to act as Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, and Collector and Magistrate of the district.

THE Pinjrapole to be established in Calcutta, to which we recently drew attention, is to be precisely on the same lines as the institution in Bombay. The *Indian Mirror* states that a large share of the credit for this undertaking is due to Rai Buddri Doss Bahadur personally. He took the trouble of visiting the cities of Bombay Palitana, Ahmedabad, and other important centres of the Jain community for the purpose of collecting funds for the proposed Pinjrapole in Calcutta. The Bhattias of Bombay have largely contributed to the fund. The institution will have its local habitation not in Calcutta itself, but in Ram Dum, where a large quantity of land is available.

THERE were only five deaths from cholera in the city of Bombay during the week, and three of these were in the Dongri section. In the Presidency cholera is said to be general, but there is a great decrease in mortality. At Kurrachee 3 cases, 3 deaths; Panch Mahals, 3 cases, 2 deaths; Kaira, 46 cases, 19 deaths; Broach, 5 deaths; Khandesh, 80 cases, 32 deaths; Nassick 158 attacks, 86 deaths; Thana, 57 cases, 43 deaths; Ratnagherry, 10 cases, 4 fatal; Poona, 139 cases, 84 deaths; Ahmednuggur, 86 attacks, 44 deaths; Sholapore 103 cases, 52 deaths; Satara, 870 cases, 382 deaths; Baroda, 4 cases among the troops, 3 fatal. The season reports show that there has been rain in most districts; more is wanted in several talukas of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country districts. Crops are withering in parts of Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sholapore, Dharwar, and Bijapore, and have been damaged by excessive rain in parts of Surat, and by insects and blight in parts of Kurrachee and Hyderabad. Fodder is scarce in parts of Nassick, Ahmednuggur, Sholapore, Khandesh, Bijapore, and Belgaum. Fever and cattle-disease exist in parts of nine, and small-pox in parts of two districts.

THE Maharana of Udaipur has subscribed Rs. 5,000, and the Begum of Bhopal Rs. 2,000, to Lady Dufferin's Fund.

ACCORDING to the *Deccan Times*, His Highness the Nizam was married by "Nikah" ceremony on Monday night to the daughter of Abdulla Sahib, the brother of Myboob Bee. This marriage has taken Hyderabad somewhat by surprise, as no inkling of it had been allowed to ooze out. Great preparations were being made during the course of the day for conveying the bride in great pomp from the new palace, where she stays with her aunt, to the old palace, where His Highness now is.

ANOTHER fatal shooting affair took place at Meerut Cantonments on Monday. At about two o'clock in the afternoon a man named Smith ran amuck, under the influence of liquor it is supposed, and shot an ayah dead, a sweeper through the groin, and a syce through the body, both of whom are now in a critical condition. Smith, after firing off eighteen rounds of ball cartridge, got into a hired gharry, the police who had been attracted by the firing not daring to interfere, and drove down to the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, where he delivered himself up to custody. The cause of the crime is said to be due to the custody of a child of Smith's, who is detained by a stepson of the murderer. Smith is an ex-subordinate of the Public Works Department, and has been staying at Meerut with his stepson.

THE Allahabad paper is responsible for the statement that telegraphic news reached Army headquarters last week, which confirms recent statements that the Duke of Connaught desires to take up the Bombay command. The Meerut Division, it appears, may still fall to Sir George Greaves, who, prefers soldiering in India to doing office work at the Horse Guards.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Considerable ill feeling has been engendered in Volunteer circles in Calcutta by the injudicious comments of the *Indian Daily News* upholding the appointment of the Adjutant C. V. R. as Officiating Commandant, in addition to his own duties. For reasons which are known but shall be nameless here, there is not that perfect unanimity and cordiality between the officers of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles and their superiors that could be wished, and the consequence is that the corps is suffering therefrom more or less, as the tendency of those in power is towards the formation of new companies, rather than the consolidation and strengthening of those in existence, some of which are in a bad way numerically. For instance, last year an effort was made to strengthen D., one of the oldest and best, by the admission of West Indians as Volunteers, which fairly succeeded, but the company has again collapsed owing to a new fad brought into existence by the Russian scare of having a "Pioneer company," to which the West Indians have gone over in a body. Other instances might be quoted of the unwise policy at present followed to the detriment of the Volunteer movement, but the preceding will suffice. The present trouble has arisen owing to the absence at Simla of the Commandant (who is Officiating Military Secretary to the Viceroy) necessitating the appointment of an Officiating Commandant. Major Browne, the senior Major, an officer of a little more than two years' standing, was appointed and officiated for some four months, when he suddenly proceeded on leave, and as the second Major was about to proceed on leave, Captain Channer, the Adjutant of the corps, was, for some reason not explained, nominated to the command. This has naturally caused great offence, as the senior Captain is an officer of nearly seventeen years' commissioned service and a captain since 2nd July, 1877, and the third senior Captain, as a captain, commanded the corps in a highly creditable manner so far back as 1865-6. With this precedent before him the senior Captain has lodged a protest against the appointment of the Adjutant in a dual capacity as Commandant and Adjutant. The *Indian Daily News* has gone out of its way to distort the facts of the case and to open its columns to Volunteer correspondents, who should not have been allowed to make personal attacks on their superiors, through its columns. The case is now before the military authorities for decision, and may be allowed to rest there for the present.

SOME rules have been framed for the purpose of checking the habit, which many of our Afridi soldiers have acquired, of taking their rifles with them, when abandoning their regiments without leave. In frontier regiments with Afridi companies, an Afridi Security Company will be raised in the following manner. When a theft of rifles occurs, the Afridi company from which they have been taken, or which is suspected of complicity, will pay a fine of Rs. 150 for each rifle: the amount to be levied by deductions at a percentage on the pay of all men borne on the rolls of the company, whether absent or present at the time of the theft. This measure is likely to have a very salutary effect. It may safely be assumed, in most cases, that when a theft of rifles occurs in a regiment with an Afridi company, there must have been complicity on the part of the soldiers with the thieves, for the former know very well where the weapons have gone, and could recover them if they chose. The principle of joint responsibility, if insisted on, will furnish a very appreciable motive for the recovery; and, even if it does not, Government will scarcely be a loser.

THE lighthouse tender Ceylon has left Colombo for Minicoy, taking as passenger Mr. Rossett, the German scientist and explorer, who hopes to be able to collect a mass of information and objects such as were never before brought before the public. Mr. Rossett will be the first European who has made anything like a complete exploration of the Maldive atolls. He takes introductory letters to the Sultan and his Prime Minister, Ibrahim Didi, and, should he be successful, the Ceylon Court at the Exhibition will gain by the addition of a portion of his collection. The Ceylon will land him at the Male atoll, the most northern and approachable island, and nearest to Minicoy. Thence he will make his way southwards in native craft, passing from one atoll to the other. The *Times of Ceylon* remarks that as he is conversant with the Arabic language and is provided with ample means, and is moreover most courteous and agreeable in his manners, he will experience no difficulty in his labour of love, for such it is to him, though engaged in the services of others. He hopes to be back in Ceylon in about three months from the present time.

THE partial destruction of the rice crops in China consequent upon the recent flood continues to attract large supplies of Burma rice to China. The Chinese have chartered the s. s. Scindia, a vessel of respectable dimensions, for the transport of this cereal from Rangoon to Canton. Reports of a deficiency in Rangoon has stimulated large exports from Bangkok also.

THE *Japan Herald* states that the almost unprecedented quantity of rain which fell in Japan during the month of June has been the cause of wide-spread disaster, a large tract of country in the neighbourhood of Osaka having been inundated. No reliable estimate has yet been made either as to the number of lives lost or as to the extent of the damage. A high official estimated on Saturday, 27th June, that the number of bodies recovered was one thousand, but the number of lost is now roughly placed at fifteen thousand. The damage done was put at $10,000,000, but now one would hardly care to suggest any sum that would cover the total loss of property.

THE *Daily News* having printed a Cambridge holiday story of extraordinary merit about a cricketer who happened to bowl as a swallow was flying across the pitch and to kill it, the *St. James's Gazette* sarcastically remarks that it is most remarkable how these startling events always occur about this time of year. "By a simple coincidence few could ever have reckoned upon, there came to hand that very morning the following communication from a trusted correspondent:—It may interest your readers to hear that while I was shooting at the — Butts yesterday a friend of mine who was looking on observed a fine owl flying across the range at the moment when I fired. The creature fell dead, and the incident surprised us so much that we took it up to pick it. We found that the bullet had passed completely through its body, killing it, of course, on the spot. When we were about to return to the firing-point, my eye fell on some light object lying on the grass 100 yards farther on. It occurred to me to go and see what it was, and to my amazement I found a second owl, which had obviously been accompanying the first on a parallel line of flight, and had shared its melancholy fate. At this moment loud yells of pain attracted our attention, and we observed a magnificent Alderney cow prancing about in front of the target, going up to it as we were amazed to discover that its tail had been cleanly cut off at the base. But we were not long in doubt as to how this injury had been inflicted. Six feet from the target lay the amputated member, and right in centre of the bullseye was the orifice through which this lethal bullet had passed to its last resting-place. This astonishing series of coincidences is unmatched in all my experience."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE services of Lieutenant C. G. Fagan, 10th Bengal Lancers, have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, for employment in the Punjab Police.

THE services of Lieutenant E. D. Haggerty, Royal Engineers, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, for employment with the Madras Sappers and Miners.

IT is reported that Major F. C. Nicolas, Royal Artillery, has tendered the resignation of his appointment as Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class.

SURGEON MAJOR G. S. SUTHERLAND, M.D., Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Bengal, has proceeded on privilege leave to Kashmere. His duties will be conducted during his absence by Mr. Palmer, Marine Examiner.

LIEUTENANT H. S. F. RAMSDEN, Madras Staff Corps, Military Account Department, has been appointed to officiate as Military Accountant, second class, second grade, with effect from the 14th August, *vice* Major J. S. F. Mackenzie, proceeded on sick leave.

CAPTAIN H. CLARKE, Royal Engineers, is to be employed in the Accounts Branch, Public Works Department.

MAJOR C. HAY, Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednuggur, goes to Europe on furlough for three hundred and twenty-six days on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT J. L. SYMONS is permitted to resign his commission in connection with the Mounted Rifles of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. Mr. Harold R. King succeeds to the appointment.

CAPTAIN A. REENE, Commandant No. 1 (Native) Mountain Battery, is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for 180 days.

THE Allahabad paper asserts that coincident with the introduction of a system of linked battalions in the native army will come a distribution of regiments on territorial principles, and that the next reliefs will be arranged with a view to securing this as far as possible. The idea is one that has been steadily kept in view during the last five years by the military authorities, but now that other changes will render it more feasible, it is expected, as far as regards Bengal, that the territorial system will be in full force after the reliefs of 1886-87, by which time the various linked battalions will have had their permanent depôts assigned to them, as nearly as can be managed in the immediate neighbourhood of their recruiting grounds. This will, of course, materially aid the working of the Reserve system, as a roster can be kept at the depôt, and the reservists will always know where they have to assemble. Under these conditions the army garrisoning the Punjab would be composed of races indigenous to the Province and Pathans from across the border, while the native garrison of Bengal proper and the North-West would be mainly composed of Hindustanis.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 2.—The barometer has fallen slightly in Bengal and the adjacent parts of the North-West and Central Provinces, also in Madras. It has risen slightly elsewhere. The winds are cyclonic in Bengal, westerly in North-western India, down the Gangetic plain, and the Central Indian plateau to Behar. The rainfall is lighter than of late. Important falls are reported along the Himalayas. Moderate rain has fallen in Karwar, insignificant drops in the Konkan, none elsewhere in the peninsula. Moderate rain has fallen in Burma. The temperature has fallen at Arakan, it has risen elsewhere. Rain to-day:—Sibsagar, 5½ inches; Mozufferpore, 3 inches; Mussoorie, Goona, and Akyab, 2 inches; Bareilly, Gorakpore, Karwar, and Rangoon, 1 inch. Previously:—Gauhati and Raipore between 1 and 2 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered.	52 39	54 78	55 03	58 63
Sept. 2, Wednesday	0 2	.....	.....	.....
,, 3, Thursday	0	8	0 10	0 12
Total	52 61	54 86	55 13	58 75
Corresponding date last year	85 21	61 19	61 05	60 86

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In the Wasting Diseases of Children its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. G. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes: "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. Dr. De Jongh's Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

DEPARTURE OF LORD REAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY, who came down to Bombay on Tuesday night in order to attend the public meeting held in the Town Hall to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Fawcett, returned to Poona by the Raichore mail-train at 1-30 p.m. yesterday. At the Boree-bunder station, where His Excellency got into the train, the Commander-in-Chief of the Nepaulese Army, Jitjung Bahadoor, and his aide-de-camp, Colonel Runjung Bahadoor, who are on a short visit to Bombay, as well as Sir Frank Souter and Mr. Monteath, Under-Secretary to Government, were present to meet Lord Reay. His Excellency spoke to the Nepaulese Commander-in-Chief for some minutes, and then entered the saloon specially provided for his accommodation, when the train steamed out of the station. Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary, and Captain Steel, aide-de-camp, also went by the train. The attendance of a guard of honour and of the heads of departments had been dispensed with, but a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery on the occasion of His Excellency's departure.

BOMBAY.

TO-PAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana *vs* Mofussil, 11 a.m.
Abkari Commission, 2 m.p.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Volunteer Christy Minstrels, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Parramatta (s), from Sydney; Patna (s), London; Sierra Madrona, North Shields; Mercury, Mauritius; County of Haddington and County of Lancaster, Cardiff.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Hereford, for Demarara.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—At the N. M. Petit Khetwadi branch of this dispensary during the past month the daily average attendance was 210·27, the number of admissions being 1,854.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the month of August was 2,511 out of which 426 were new admissions, the daily average being 81.

REPORTED THEFT.—J. Jacob, living at Parell, has reported to the police the theft from his house of a silver watch and gold chain and currency notes, to the value of Rs. 130.

POLO.—The game this afternoon is as follows:—Black and Yellow—Mr. Arbur, Mr. Barton, Mr. Gray, Mr. Richards, Dr. Willis—*v.* White—Mr. Craigie, Mr. Ker, Mr. Marsac, Mr. Saville. Mr. Wallace, Play to begin at half-past five.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Esther, a woman, aged 16 years. On the 27th ult. she fell out of a back window on the first storey of a house in the native town. She was seriously injured, and died on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—Another inquest was held yesterday, at the Morgue, Cammatepoora, on the body of a Mussulman man, name unknown. Deceased was apparently a resident of about 40 years of age. On Wednesday evening he was found in the verandah of a house in Frere-street, very ill, and died on the road while being removed to hospital. The verdict was that death had been caused by apoplexy.

BENI-ISRAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—We are requested to state that the thirty-first annual meeting of the Beni-Israel Benevolent Society will be held in the Israelite School of the Anglo-Jewish Association at Khudduck in the Israel Molah House on Sunday at 4 p.m., when the attendance of those interested in the welfare of the Jews is requested. The Hon. Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart., has kindly consented to preside at the meeting.

THE VOLUNTEER CLUB MINSTRELS.—We would remind our readers that the Volunteer Club Christy Minstrels will give their first performance to-night. The object of the gentlemen who have so kindly come forward to entertain us is a most laudable one; being in fact to swell the funds of the Volunteer Club which was started last May, and which is intended to be an institution in which the members of our civic force may derive in-door and out-of-door amusement. Everything is conducted on the most orderly footing by the club, which now numbers as many as 140 members, and is growing in popularity every day; and it would be indeed strange if amongst so many a few could not be found gifted with musical and vocal talents of a sufficiently high order to ensure the success of a performance such as will take place this evening at the Gaiety Theatre.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 1st September, was 443, being 11 more than in the previous week, 68 less than the week ending 2nd September, 1884, and 23 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 290 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of population per annum was 25·30 as calculated on the increase of population since 1884. There were 75 deaths from remittent fever, being 2 more than in the previous week, and 47 more than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were last week 71, 18, and 24 respectively as compared with 65 30, and 12 in the same time last year. Five deaths from cholera were registered last week, being the same as in the week previous.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

The following notices have been issued:—

Gulf of Aden—North Coast, Aden Harbour Light-Vessel burning of blue-lights to be discontinued. The Government of India has given notice that on and after the 1st August, 1885, the Aden vessel would discontinue burning bluelights.

Hindostan—West-coast, Vingorla rocks, light temporarily discontinued. The Government of India has given notice, dated 22nd June, 1885, that the exhibition of the light on Vingorla rocks has been temporarily suspended in consequence of damage done to the lantern by recent stormy weather.—This light will probably be exhibited about October next. By command of their lordships, W. J. L. Wharton, Hydrographer.

STABBING ON THE HIGH SEAS.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday Superintendent Moffat charged Andrew Gonsalves, before Mr. Cooper, with having assaulted Henry Brown, the boatswain of the ship Atterburt, with a knife on the high seas. From the evidence of Brown it appeared that he one morning a six o'clock sent Gonsalves, who is an able seamat, up aloft to send down the lower maintop sail. In sending the sail down it fouled the main stay. Brown was standing on the yard with the accused, and the two went down to clear it away. As they stood on the main yard, Brown was endeavouring to show the accused how to carry out the order, but Gonsalves would not attend to him. Suddenly Brown felt himself to be stabbed in the chest with a knife. He grasped the rigging, and felt the blood running from his chest. As he was on the rigging Gonsalves struck him twice again with the knife. The chief officer then ran up and helped him down, and took him away to the cabin. The captain dressed his wounds, and he then fainted away. The accused had not been using the knife for the purpose of clearing away the sail. He drew it out of its sheath. Three other seamen who were up in the sails at the time corroborated Brown's statement, except that they stated that Brown struck the accused before he drew his knife and stabbed him once. One of these witnesses alleged that the boatswain was in the habit of threatening and abusing the accused. Gonsalves cross-examined each of the witnesses as to the treatment he had ordinarily received from the boatswain. The accused, wishing to call witnesses to prove constantill-treatment, his worship adjourned the case till to-day.

PATRICK FLANIGAN, an A. B. of the same ship, was charged by Mr. W. Craigie, the chief officer, with having wilfully disobeyed lawful commands. Mr. Craigie had ordered several of the men on watch to trim sails. As the men were rather slow about the work, he ordered them to hurry up. The accused shouted out to the chief officer that he could not expec him to move quicker, as he had only just come of the "look-out." However, after a little grumbling Flanigan went up aloft as ordered; but Mr. Craigie reported his conduct to the captain. On another occasion, when ordered to grease the maintop mast, Flanigan refused to do so. He was put in irons. It was stated that Flanigan's conduct throughout the voyage was very bad, and was demoralising the other men. In defence the accused stated that he had grumbled at having to trim the sails, as he had just come off the "look-out." On the other occasion he was ordered to grease the maintop mast at 4 o'clock. He refused to do so, as he had not had his tea. After he had his tea he came up on deck, willing to do the work; but the officer caught him by the throat and shook him. He was then taken aft, lagged, and sent below in chains. He was chained by the wrists, by a two-foot chain, to a stanchion, and had been kept in close confinement. During the night he used to be tormented by rats, and had nearly been eaten alive by them. Flanigan called witnesses to prove that he had not incited them to murmur. They said he was a quiet man, and always did his duty. The case was adjourned to allow him to call more witnesses.—Peter Benjamin, a West Indian, on the same ship, applied and obtained a summons against the chief officer, Mr. Craigie, for assault.

A FATAL FACTION CONFLICT.

IN the High Court on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and Sir William Wedderburn, was heard an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. H. Horsley, acting Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, in the case of Surdar Bha and eight others, who were convicted, the first appellant of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, two others of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with dangerous weapons, and all the nine of being members of an unlawful assembly, and abetment of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Mr. Horsley sentenced the first appellant to transportation for seven years and the eight others to terms of five and three years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Bhaishunker, of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshah, appeared for the appellants; and the Hon. Mr. Mandlik in support of the conviction and sentences.

The facts of the case appear from the judgment of the Joint Sessions Judge to be these. There were in all twenty-six accused in the case. The first appellant was a Brahmin who held the post of police patel of the Hindu division of the town of Kavi; while the other accused were Brahmins, Kunbis, Mahomedan Girassias, and Borahs. The first appellant, the fifth accused in the case, was charged with the murder of a Borah named Mahomed Dosa on the 11th February last, and with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and the rest were charged with abetment of the offences. It appeared that there was a long-standing feud between the Borahs and the Pathan Girassias of Kavi. The Hindus, headed by the first appellant, had sided with the Girassias, and had entrusted them with the duty of watching their crops at night, which duty was formerly performed by the Borahs. On the 3rd September, 1884, the first appellant reported to the chief constable that about ten beegahs of crops belonging to the Kunbis had been destroyed by Borahs the night previous, and that the Borahs had established a reign of terror in the town. A head constable was sent to the village, and he remonstrated with the leaders of both parties. The first appellant, on behalf of the Hindus, and the other patel, on behalf of the Borahs, signed a statement to the effect that no breach of the peace need be anticipated. On the 18th January, 1885, Abram, the Borah patel, reported to the chief constable that, on the night previous, several beegahs of cotton belonging to Borahs and Girassias had been destroyed, and that a breach of the peace was imminent. A head constable was again sent to the town, and he, on the 18th February, reported that there were two factions in the town; that the Borahs were incensed with the Hindus for giving the watching to the Girassias; and that the enmity found expression in nocturnal injury to the crops. He also mentioned the leaders of the parties, and recommended that they should be bound over in their recognisances. The Borah patel, Abram, also made a report, mentioning the names of the ring leaders. While the reports were under consideration, the crime which led to their trial took place. The story of the prosecution was that five Borahs went out together, to the night of the 10th February, into the fields. On of them was killed; and the four survivors state that they went intending to eat green jowari and to watch their fields. The Sessions Judge thought it was improbable that five men would start out at 10 p.m. on a dark, cold night, to eat green jowari; and as a fact, they admitted that they did not eat any. They admitted that they went armed with clubs, and that they did not go each to his own field, but lay down together in Sulleman's field. They also admitted that some crops of the opposite party had been destroyed some nights before. They fell asleep until Sulleman was awakened by the noise of a crowd of men cutting in his field over a hedge; and arousing his companions, they advanced on the crop cutters through a gap in the hedge. The moon had then risen; and the time was between 3 and 4 a.m. The crop cutters ran away at first, but soon faced round and confronted the five Borahs. Their number was variously described as being from fifty to eighty men. An altercation took place, and the first accused said to his Girassia followers—"What are you looking on for? Beat them; and I will pay the cost." The first appellant, who was the fifth accused before the Session Judge, attacked Mahomed Dosa with his club and felled him to the ground; others of the accused also attacked him, while some of them surrounded Bapu Musa. The other three Borahs defended themselves with their clubs. Attracted by the noise, two other Borahs arrived from a neighbouring field, and looking over the hedge, advised flight. The four Borahs fled towards the village. Abram patel, on hearing of the disturbance, went to the chowrah and sent for two Borah friends; and eventually a party of men, consisting of policemen and others, went to the field where the crime had been committed, and there found Mahomed Dosa in a dying state, and Bapu with his left leg and arm broken, lying among the cut cotton. It was admitted by the first appellant (accused No. 5 before the Session Judge) that some of his cotton had been cut a fortnight or so before this occurrence, and independent testimony showed that most of the cotton was cut then, and that a little was cut on this night. His stock, consisting of 300 or 400 bundles of grass, was burnt that night, and was still burning when the rescue party arrived. Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case the Session Judge found the nine appellants guilty, and discharged the rest. It was evident that the first appellant was the ringleader of the whole gang, and that the death of Mahomed Dosa was caused by a blow on the skull with his club or billhook. At the same time, in the opinion of the Session Judge, there was no premeditation, as both the parties were armed, and the blow was struck in the heat of passion upon a quarrel. The Sessions Judge remarked that the conduct of constable Inayatula, on the day of the murder, was as disgraceful as was his evidence in the Sessions Court, and he richly deserved to be dismissed from the police force; and therefore a copy of his deposition would be sent to the Superintendent of Police for such action as he may deem fit. On the other hand, Mr. Horsley considered that the chief constable, Rustomjee Hormusjee, deserved great credit for the energy and efficient zeal which he had shown in this difficult case. The evidence showed conclusively that the town of Kavi was in a very lawless and dangerous state. Both parties were to blame, and unless a punitive post was established there, further breaches of the peace were to be apprehended. The nine accused were then sentenced as mentioned above.

The High Court, after hearing the arguments of counsel and taking all the evidence into consideration, found that the conviction of four of the appellants, namely Julai Sultan, Karim Nathan, Baji Jebhowa, and Bapu Isi, was not sustainable, and they were ordered to be discharged. The conviction and sentences in respect of the five accused Surdar Bha, Dosa Jetha, Baji Malek, Omer Jebhawi, and Surdar Gora were confirmed.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 4.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

496—Winter and B—Bhikaji *vs* Hormuji Dorabji Cama—Thakurdas and D—Part heard.

495—Bicknell and K—Cowasji Nowroji Damla *vs* Bai Dhunbai—A F Turner.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

97-82—Bomanjee and H—Amature Rahimon Beebee and another *vs* Mahomed Bagun and another—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

124-83—Payne, G and S—Allibhoy Suchoobhoy and another *vs* Sajanbhoy Datoobhoy and others—Ardaseer and H.

222-83—J C Cama—Haji Mahomed bin Haji Ahmed *vs* Aishabai and others—Payne, G and S.

215-84—Payne, G and S—Bezonji Eduljee Soonawala *vs* Pestonjee Dinshaw—Khunderao M.

256-84—Macfarlane and E—Goculdas Deejee *vs* Nensookdas Hunsraj and another—Bomanjee and H.

261-84—M M Munshi—Huriprasad Suntookram *vs* David Watson—Payne, G and S.

3-83—Little, S F and N—Ookerda Poonsey and another *vs* The steamship "Savitri"—Chalk and W.—(Admiralty suit.)

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

54-83—Nanu and H—Sorabji Hormusji Bottlewala and others, *vs* Nanabhoy Burjorji Bottlewala and another—Ardesir and H.

179-84—Chalk and W—Panachund Mooljee and others, *vs* Dewsey Malloo and others—Hore, C and B.

185-84—Crawford and B—Goverdhun Hiamber, *vs* Narron Mooljee—J C Cama.

373-82—Macfarlane and E—Goculdas Dewjee, *vs* Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Tariwala and another—J C Cama.

209-85—Little, S F and N—L A Wallace and others, *vs* Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy—Chalk and W.

13,848-83—Little, S F and N—L A Wallace and others, *v

injury, with the exception of the tent pole in each instance being splintered from a point about one foot from the ground, and within a foot or two of the top. All these splinters appeared on the surface of the bamboo pole looking into the interior of the tent, and were longitudinal and about a quarter of an inch deep, as if burst out from some internal force. Each tent pole is shot at the top with an iron spike, and it would appear that this attracted the electric fluid in the first instance, and which then, passing into a bad conductor, viz., the bamboo pole, split up and exerted its force laterally. In a tent occupied by the police reserve guard close by, although a stand of arms was in the centre, nothing was touched except the tent pole as above described. The occupants of the tent were rendered senseless, however. It would appear, therefore, that these irontipped tent poles acted as lightning traps. It would be advisable to abolish these altogether, and either form the tent pole of a material of low electric resistance, or affix a copper wire to the spike as a lightning conductor, at the same time having due regard to the conditions on which its efficacy and adherency depend, such as breach of continuity of rod or wire, dryness of the soil in which the lowest end is placed, or a too small, or oxidised, or perhaps broken earth plate, which are all common faults in conductors after some time, if not carefully inspected from time to time.

THE ANDAMANS AND THEIR INHABITANTS.

In the early part of last year Captain Hobday carried out the Andaman Topographical Survey which so largely increased our knowledge of the aborigines. The *Spectator* gives the following summary of his narrative :—

We need not dwell at any length on the natural features of the group, which consists of four principal islands and a large number of small and unimportant islets. With the exception of the small cleared patches near Port Blair the whole of the islands are covered with dense primeval forests, and many of the trees exceed 200 feet in height. Another peculiarity about them is that they grow perpendicularly for 100 feet before the branches commence. The Andamanese are a race of Negritos with dark skins, and although short of stature they are described as well made. There are nine distinct tribes, of whom the Bojingiji and the Jarawas are the most important, and it is to them that our remarks will be confined. The Bojingiji are the most civilised. They dwell nearest Port Blair, and contact with our officials has given them the taste and training necessary for a settled life. They cultivate their paddy fields with assiduity, and are, broadly speaking, a prosperous and uninteresting people.

The Jarawas are very different. They have not accepted the trammels of civilisation, and consequently preserve all the picturesque features of their natural barbarism. It is about this tribe that Captain Hobday gives the most copious information, contenting himself with saying of the other seven tribes that our knowledge is "of a very scanty and doubtful nature."

The Jarawas, or little Andamanese, have always been and are still openly hostile and defiant to our authority. They lead a wandering life, passing from one temporary camp to another; and as their buildings are generally no more than shelters of a lean-to type—although it must be stated that Captain Hobday found some tents of a more permanent character—these migrations, which moreover cover short distances, are unattended by any difficulty. They breed pigs, upon which they live, and they also catch fish and turtle; but their favourite pursuit is that of wrecking. Although several expeditions have been sent against them, they retain their ferocity in undiminished force, and as the other Andamanese do not understand their language, it seems a difficult, if not impossible, task to appeal even to their feelings of self-interest. Attempts have been made to do so by leaving presents for them on the beach; but up to now these have not produced any satisfactory result, for the Jarawas have always exhibited pronounced hostility towards those who brought these gifts. Captain Hobday entered some of the Jaraswa camps near the shore, and found in them several large, substantial, thatched huts, dome-shaped, at least sixty feet in diameter and thirty or forty feet high. The thatching was supported on long poles, and each tent or hut would, he considered, shelter about thirty or forty people. The interior showed that it was used for cooking purposes as well as sleeping, and the walls were ornamented with pigs' skulls and trophies of the chase. These were beautifully cleaned and neatly bound up. Among other articles of furniture, cots were found, evidently used as bedsteads, and one rocking-cradle. Captain Hobday's party was attacked by the Jarawas while engaged in building a station for observations at a little distance from the camp. One Pathan sepoy was wounded, but the natives escaped without loss. A few days later a Jarawa man and boy were captured. The man, who was wounded, was well taken care of and recovered, but eventually escaped. The boy remains in our hands, and may possibly prove the means of giving us a clue to the Jarawa language, while he might also enable us to show these people that our intentions towards them are not unfriendly.

An experiment has been made to influence the Jarawas favourably by establishing on the Little Andaman island several self-supporting colonies of convicts. Although the conditions of life are more arduous, these settlers enjoy greater independence than in the regular convict stations round Port Blair, and consequently they willingly come forward. But, up to the present, they have been unable to exercise any influence, favourable or the reverse, on their Jarawa neighbours. The Jarawas resent their presence, and have made several raids on their settlements, killing all upon whom they could lay their hands. Revenge, rather than a desire for plunder, seems to have been their chief object; and, as these attacks have been committed with impunity, they have no reason to discontinue them. The bow and arrow of the Jarawas is an exceedingly formidable weapon. Their arrows have broad, diamond-shaped heads, made of iron, with barbs; and, if the settlers are to hold their own, they will have to be supplied with weapons equal to their assailants. Such a proposal is open to much objection in the case of a convict population far exceeding the small garrison stationed in the islands. The probability is, therefore, that the attempt to exercise a favourable influence on the Jarawas by means of settlements in their neighbourhood will have to be abandoned, and that the only chance of reaching this people and exercising a beneficial influence upon them, will be through such stray members of this tribe as may fall into our power. Assuredly no permanent good will be done until we, or some of the tribes dependent upon us, have mastered their language; and it is in that direction we anticipate that the most certain and durable advance could be made. Captain Hobday's surveying expedition does but slightly raise the curtain which conceals the warlike Jarawas; but if the same zeal is exhibited in pushing our relations with them and in mastering their language, as characterised the operations of our Indian Survey Department, we entertain no doubt that even the Jarawa Andamanese will in a short time join the ranks of their kinsmen, the peaceful Bojingiji.

COCK-FIGHTING.

With all the antiquarian knowledge of the present day, the *Saturday Review* doubts whether one man in a thousand could give a tolerably accurate description of the cock-fights of his forefathers. How cock-fighting is conducted at present we do not pretend to know; but ancient "cocking" hath its literature, and, besides the written word, there is considerable tradition concerning it, which some of us are old enough to have received from the very mouths of our parents. The first and most important point in cock-fighting was the weight of the birds. In most agreements for a cock-fight—"articles for a cock-match" was the technical phrase—it was stipulated that no cock should weigh less than 3 lbs. 6 oz. or more than 4 lbs. 8 oz. When the cocks of each side had been weighed, the next thing was to pair them. This was done by matching all the cocks, on either side, whose weights came within one ounce of each other. The lightest pair of cocks were always made to fight first, and then those gradually heavier, until the heaviest pair fought last. This venerable rule had been in use since the days of King Charles II. Although the combs of the birds were always cut, they had to appear "with a fair hackle, not too near shorn or cut, nor with any other fraud." The spurs were usually of silver, at least in the great matches. At the time appointed for the cock-fight to begin, the "masters of the match" took their seats opposite to each other, on either side of the cock-pit, accompanied by two officials termed the "setters-to." Then the two "feeders" appeared, each carrying a cock. After due examination, the birds were made over to the setters-to, and they handed them to the masters of the match, who started the fun by putting the cocks upon the mat on the floor of the cock-pit. The next part of the business the cocks managed for themselves. The "noble sport" now began in earnest, and sometimes two good birds would fight until one cock had killed the other or thrashed him to helplessness. But not uncommonly, after a sharp round, both cocks would suspend hostilities to gain breath, and, withdrawing to a little distance, each would watch the other in the hope of catching him in a careless or listless moment. For a short time this rather added to the excitement of the spectators; but human patience soon became exhausted when two cocks stood solemnly eyeing each other. Now the limit of time for cocks to ogle without fighting was fixed at the interval during which an official, called "the teller of the law," could count forty. When this limit was passed, human science was brought to the assistance of the birds. The setters-to then caught them, and, carrying them to the middle of the pit, "delivered them on their legs, beak to beak." If either of them had been blinded in the previous battle, their heads were to be made to touch each other. If one cock refused to fight, he was tried ten times, and he had to refuse to fight as many times before he was considered beaten. It sometimes happened that the cock who would fight died from his wounds before his adversary had refused ten times, and in that case the craven bird was considered to have won the battle. The law further provided rules in case both cocks refused to fight, as well as in other cases which it is hardly necessary that we should enumerate; but they were nearly all based on the principle that "the teller of the law" should count forty, twenty, or ten, according to circumstances, between the intervals of the fights. It will readily be understood, from this description, that a great part of a cock-fight was occupied by the setters-to squatting opposite to each other in the middle of the pit, and "delivering the cocks on their legs, beak to beak." Cock-fighting was fashionable in Greece at least 500 years B. C., and it was probably a very ancient sport in China, where it is still highly popular. In India, again, cock-fighting is an institution of very great antiquity. Mr. Doyle, in his book on poultry assumes that the Britons practised cock-fighting before the landing of Cæsar, from the statement of that author to the effect that the Britons only reared their fowls for amusement. Both Henry VIII. and James I. were fond of "cocking." Oliver Cromwell legislated against it, but Charles II. revived it. The Royal Cockpit at Westminster, which was the headquarters of cock-fighting, was established by Henry VIII., and even in the present century mains have been fought in it. Newmarket has been the scene of numberless cock-fights. Indeed, it may be said that for a long time cock-fighting went hand-in-hand with racing, and it used to be reported in the official racing calendar, which was then called the *Sporting Calendar*. Taking up the *Sporting Calendar* of 1775, we read that at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, during the race-meeting, the gentlemen of Durham and Northumberland fought a "main of cocks," consisting of thirty-eight battles, and ending in "a drawn main." It is said that 1,000 game-cocks have been killed in fights during one week at Newcastle. The gentlemen of the same counties fought another main, at the Durham races of the same year, when Northumberland won, after thirty-four battles had been fought. Although the matches were sometimes made between individuals, it was more usual for the mains at races to be fought between cocks belonging to the gentlemen of two adjoining counties. Ten guineas each battle, and one or two hundred on "the odd," seem to have been the usual stakes; but there was an immense amount of betting, and the odds were calculated to a great nicety. Hoyle gives a table of odds which is quite appalling. For instance, he quotes one case in which the betting is 3813121 to 1 against a certain contingency. Mr. Doyle mentions "a cock-fight in India for "a lac of rupees (£10,000);" but it is probable that more money has been lost and won over cock-fighting in England than in any other country. There was a curious variety known as the Hen Cock. The peculiarity of the Hen Cock was that his feathers, which were of a very sober colour, resembled those of a hen; and his feminine appearance often induced other game-cocks to imagine him to be of the female sex. When, therefore, he was put down upon the mat of the cock-pit, his adversary, instead of preparing to fight, would sometimes proceed to make those gallant bows, scrapes, and pirouettes for which cocks are so justly famous. Not so, however, the Hen Cock. Watching for his enemy's politest moment, that wily bird gave him a blow which thoroughly undeceived him as to the question of sex, and this blow was delivered under such singular advantages that it often decided the battle.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Sept. 3.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for three hundred and twenty-six days on private affairs.:—Major C Hay, S C, Dist Supt of Police, Ahmednagar.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 20th Aug :—23rd Regt B L I.—Subhedar Khan Wullee to be Subhedar Major vice Bhondu Khan, pensioned, and Jamadar Dewji Moray to be Subhedar vice Khan Wullee, promoted.

B Vol R C—Mounted Rifles.—Lieut J L Symons is permitted to resign his Commission.

The following appointment is made :—To be Lieut Mr Harold R King.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one hundred and eighty days on medical certificate :—Capt A Reene, Commdt, No 1 (Native) Mountain Batty.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Surgn J W Clarkson.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—Surgn J W Clarkson, fourteen days, private affairs; and Condr A J Silcock, Commissariat Dept, three months, medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut J S Ashby is appointed to be Tutor and Guardian to Prince Kalubha, the brother of H H the Rao of Cutch.

Major F M Hunter, CSI, availed himself of the privilege leave for fifty-three days granted to him by Govt Notification No. 4623, dated the 27th July 1885, on the 11th inst.

Capt C W H Sealy received charge of the office of First Assist Resident at Aden, in addition to his own, on the 11th inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E V Mackay, Actg Dist Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, is allowed furlough for one year from the 8th Sept.

Lieut J S Ashby, Actg Second Assist Political Resident, Aden, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class, and is invested with additional powers.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Lieut J S Ashby with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

Azam Laxumon Krishna, Head Karkun of taluka Ankola in the district of Kanara, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in the district of Kanara.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Balal Bhagwat, second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge of Bhadgaon in the Khandesh Dist, is appointed to be second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Rao Saheb Chintaman Narayan Bhat, promoted.

Rao Saheb Balaji Mahadev Ketkar, second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge of Sasvad in the Poona Dist, is appointed to be second class second grade, Subordinate Judge vice Rao Saheb Ramchandra Balal Bhagwat, promoted.

Rao Saheb Krishnarao Madhav Huligol, second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge of Vita in the Satara Dist, is appointed to be second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge vice Rao Saheb Balaji Mahadev Ketkar, promoted.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Gray, Magte of the first class in the district of Thana, to be Magte in charge of the sub-divisions of that district comprising the talukas of Salsette, Bassein, Mahim and Dahanu.

Messrs E McG H Fulton and K C Bedarkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Registrar of H M's High Court, Appellate Side, on the 27th ultimo.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Shivram Sadashiv Nadkarni, B A, is appointed to be Depy Educational Inspr, Ratnagiri Sub-Divn, vice Rao Saheb Govind Balwant Patwardhan, deceased.

Mr J L Jenkins, B A, is appointed to act as Educational Inspr in Sind during the absence of Mr Hart-Davies or till further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr M C Leckie, Second Class Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for one year.

Mr J H Dickinson, Third Class Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, is allowed furlough for nine months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur B G Sathe, Forest Settlement Officer, Satara, with the powers of a Collr under the Land Acquisition Act No X of 1870 for the entire district of Satara.

Mr Narayan Ballal Oke, Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests, first grade, is allowed a further extension for three months of leave on medical certificate.

Mr J K Spence, C S, Actg Collr of the Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and six days.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G C Whitworth, C S., on return from leave, to do duty as Assist Collr, Panch Mahals, and act as Collr and Magte of the district of the Panch Mahals, Dist Registrar and Agent for the Govr, Panch Mahals, Political, Rewa Kantha, and President of Local Board established for the Panch Mahals Dist, during the absence of Mr J K Spence, C S., or until further orders.

Mr H R Cooke, C S, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from 31st August.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in modification of the order contained in Govt Notification No 6004, dated 26th Aug 1885, directing the transfer of Mr M C Gibb, C S, to Sind :—Mr J J Heaton, C S, to act as Third Assist Collr, Sind, until further orders; and Mr Sorabji Padamji Pestanji, C S, to be Assist Collr, Belgaum.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr K R Godbole, B A., L C E., is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Broach, during the absence of Major W H Haydon, R E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr A E Hight, Assist Engr, first grade, is allowed furlough for one year, from 27th Oct 1885, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr T D Mackenzie delivered over and Mr W Allen received charge of the office of Coll and Dist Magte, Broach, on the 24th ultimo.

Mr E C Morrieson, Asst Collr, delivered over and Mr S M Fraser, Supernumerary Assist Collr, received charge of the office of the Forest Settlement Officer, Nasik, on the 20th ultimo.

Mr Morrieson, Assist Collr, delivered over and Mr S M Fraser, Supernumerary Assist Collr, received charge of the office of the First Assistant Collr, Nasik, on the 20th ultimo.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

NOTICES.

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GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET
POWDER, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
BOUQUET, BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,
Sold everywhere.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878,
and CALCUTTA, 1884.
Observe Trade Mark,
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2 Old Bond-street London.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Korke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beteath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior in that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not to ure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and comeleone to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack and cure. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates languid, recruits the healthy. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, would for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the marvellous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 22s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst or weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness in the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honorable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; HATHIGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAYLAND, & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that Dr. De Roos' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

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On the improved Principle, solid Iron Frame, perfect action, full compass, sweet tone and powerful, solid Walnut, 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 2½ in. deep.
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The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harrassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It
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Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Nervousness and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever Cause arising.
The effect of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate, all the Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

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The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of robust manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed.

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NOTICES.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
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Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—
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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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